FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 242 *14 December 1984*

BULGARIA

Todorov Calls for Improved U.S. Relations C 1
Nicaraguan Planning Minister Ruiz Departs C 1
Official Explains Visa-Free System for Foreigners C 2

CZECHOLSOVAKIA

PZPR's Jaruzelski Holds Talks With Leaders D 1
Met by Husak, Others D 1
Discusses Technology With Husak D 1
Warsaw on Husak Talks D 1
Returns to Poland D 2
Communique Issued D 2
NATO 'Obstructionism' at MBFR Talks Criticized D 4
U.S. Senators' Letter to Reagan on SALT II Viewed D 5
Husak Gives Closing Speech at 12th CPCZ CC Plenum D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Dec]
Reportage on 12th CPCZ Plenum Speeches Continues D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

National Front on SED Congress Preparations E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8-9 Dec]
Stockholm Proposals on Military Exercises Viewed E 1
[Leuschner]
Vienna MBFR, Berlin Warsaw Pact Talks Compared E 2
SED, SPD Agree on New Chemical Weapons Talks E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Dec]

HUNGARY

4 Dec MSZMP CC Session Communique Published F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 6 Dec]
Nemeth Concludes Talks With CPSU Secretaries F 6
Aczel, Delegation Return From Warsaw 12 December F 6

POLAND

Government, Others Mark Martial Law Anniversary G 1
Warsaw Comments on 'Progress' G 1
Walesa: 13 Dec 'Crushed Hopes' G 1
[Stockholm]
Bonn: Solidarity Group Cited [DPA] G 2
Currency Restrictions Lifted G 2
Jaruzelski Leaves for 1-Day Visit to CSSR G 3
Mining Cooperation Discussed With USSR Official G 3
Gomulka Works on German Problems Still Relevant G 3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses CC-Supreme Council Session [SCINTEIA 11 Dec] H 1
Ceausescu Speaks to Working People's Plenum [SCINTEIA 12 Dec] H 6
GNA Session Ends; Chairman Giosan Speaks H 12
Agriculture, Food Industry Council Holds Plenum H 12
Nicaragua's Ruiz Visits, Discusses Cooperation [Managua] H 12
Verdet Receives Workers Party of Korea Group H 13
Ceausescu Receives Italian Peace Award H 13
'Days of GDR Culture' Concludes 13 December H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Jeglic Remarks on Reagan Message, Belgrade Trial I 1
Official Cited on U.S.-SFRY Trade Relations I 2
Further Cooperation With Albania Favored I 2
BORBA Views World Communist Conference [Cukic, 12 Dec] I 3
Sukrija Sends Condolences on Voitec Death I 4

TODOROV CALLS FOR IMPROVED U.S. RELATIONS

AU132011 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received a group of congressmen from the United States of America, who are paying a visit here.

The chairman of the National Assembly spoke about the peaceloving, constructive and principled foreign policy of Bulgaria, focused on the attainment of understanding and confidence among the peoples and on the emergence of cooperation and friendship as the only reasonable chance to promote international relations, to maintain peace and to halt the arms race. In this connection he paid particular attention to Bulgaria's constructive policies in the Balkans, to our country's desire to contribute to the realization of the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Mr Stanko Todorov emphasised the Bulgarian parliamentarians' serious concern over the currently complicated international situation and, in view of this, he said he welcomes the understanding reached between Mr Andrey Gromyko, the U.S.S.R. minister of foreign affairs, and Mr George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, on a forthcoming meeting. The chairman of the National Assembly expressed his hope that this meeting will set the beginning of serious talks based on parity and equal security.

Considering the state of Bulgarian-U.S. relations, the speaker of Bulgaria's parliament expressed his desire that they be improved and his conviction that the current visit of U.S. Congress envoys will help this improvement.

The guests thanked for the hospitality showed to them and for the opportunities they were given to get first-hand information on a number of questions of interest for them. They stressed that in her development Bulgaria has indeed achieved an economic wonder, for which the Bulgarian people deserves congratulations. In reply to the interest the congressmen professed in the country's participation in combating the illicit drug trade and illegal arms sales and in taking measures against international terrorism, Mr Stanko Todorov said that Bulgaria has passed legislation which makes such acts liable to criminal prosecution. Our country is a signatory to all international conventions concerning these questions, and sees to their strict observance, he emphasised.

NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ DEPARTS

AU130923 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- In promoting her trade, economic and techno-scientific contacts with Bulgaria, Nicaragua has gained valuable experience which she will use in her cooperation with other countries, said Sr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Nicaragua's minister of planning. Sr Henry Ruiz, who left the country today after four days of economic talks, told a BTA reporter that the economic cooperation with Bulgaria will enable Nicaragua's economy to function despite the difficult situation.

The guest noted that the economic contacts between the two countries are [word indistinct] as fresh ideas and projects are a constant subject of discussion and realization. Sr Henry Ruiz gave his high assessment of Bulgaria's preparedness to supply Nicaragua with valuable raw materials and semi-finished goods and her readiness to persist in rendering scientific and technical assistance.

The Nicaraguan official pointed out that the assistance rendered by Bulgaria in the construction of various projects on Nicaraguan territory, including water-power facilities, will help [words indistinct] country's natural resources and develop the extraction of zinc, gold, silver, etc. "This will bring about radical changes in the life of people in the poorest regions", he added. In promoting her cooperation with Nicaragua, Bulgaria is guided above all by that country's needs and by the possibility to establish mutually advantageous economic contacts by means of enhancing economic relations, Sr Henry Ruiz said in conclusion.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS VISA-FREE SYSTEM FOR FOREIGNERS

AU071516 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 7 Dec 84

["No Changes in the Visa-Free System -- Explanations given by the chief legal adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the rights of foreigners visiting Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- In an interview for SOFIA PRESS AGENCY, published in the "SOFIA NEWS" paper, No. 42 of Oct. 17 this year and broadcast in a summary by the BTA on Oct. 18, Mr Vasil Dakhterov, chief legal adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, gave some explanations concerning the rights of foreigners staying in Bulgaria.

Noting the fact that the respective Bulgarian law gives foreigners the same rights and obligations as those enjoyed by Bulgarian citizens, and that the law reflects all possible reasons for staying in Bulgaria, Mr Vasil Dakhterov reminded that Bulgaria has a visa-free system for 45 countries. Dwelling on the latest amendment to the rules for applying the law regulating foreigners' sojourn in Bulgaria, he said that this amendment is neither something new (it was promulgated in the STATE GAZETTE no. 36/1983), nor does it place any restrictions on the visa-free system. "It is a question", he said, "of making it no longer possible for entry visas to be extended automatically by paying for tourist services", the visa-free system remaining in force for groups of more than five and for families with one or more children.

"This is just a minor detail regarding tourist travels. Essentially there are no obstacles to travels in Bulgaria and the possibility for extending entry visas still exists", Mr Vasil Dakhterov said, adding that this possibility is within the competence of the immigration authorities in the country who are empowered to meet such demands.

As to the visa and a written invitation from a Bulgarian citizen, required from foreigners themselves since it guarantees their being well provided for. This applies only to cases when foreigners come to Bulgaria as someone's guests. In all other cases no visas are required for citizens from countries which Bulgaria has signed an agreement for visa-free system of travel."

"The law promulgated in the STATE GAZETTE no. 92/1972", Mr Vasil Dakhterov further noted, "stipulates that Bulgaria reserves the right to deny visas to foreigners whose activity or behaviour are found to be dangerous for the country's security, or who may commit a crime."

"This is a long practised legal principle in this country and it exists in every country. Its aim is to prevent a possible crime", Mr Vasil Dakhterov said in conclusion.

PZPR'S JARUZELSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Met by Husak, Others

LD131432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in the CSSR today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

At Ruzyne Airport the guest was cordially welcomed by Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the Party Central Committee Presidium including Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Party Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other representatives. Also present was Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to the CSSR.

Discusses Technology With Husak

LD131813 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Talks were held in Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the talks, both representatives briefed each other on the activity of both fraternal parties and on topical tasks of socialist construction in the CSSR and the PPR. They praised the results of cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, and between the CSSR and the PPR, and examined possibility for comprehensively deepening it. They also exchanged views on current international problems. In this connection they stressed the urgent need to strengthen unity and cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and in order to avert the threat of war and promote enduring peace in the world.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, the federal prime minister, examined questions on further developing Czechoslovak-Polish economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, and examined the course of action by both states in implementing the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

Comrade Gustav Husak gave a dinner in Prague Castle today in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski. It was attended by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak, Jan Fojtik, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Jaroslav Hajn, and other representatives.

Warsaw on Husak Talks

LD131903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has paid a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. He was met at Prague airport by Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Czechoslovak leadership. Wojciech Jaruzelski met Gustav Husak in Prague Castle. We now have a report from Aleksander Lubanski in Prague:

During their talks, current issues in international politics and bilateral relations were touched on.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak briefed each other on implementation of the resolutions of the 9th PZPR Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress relating to the main areas of political, social, and economic life in the two states. They discussed in this context the issue of further cooperation between the two parties and states. They also exchanged views on the current situation in the international communist and workers' movement. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak voiced their support for further deepening bilateral relations, which serve to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Concerning the economic sphere, they stressed the positive achievements in development of cooperation in the machine, chemical, and electronics industries, and in agriculture, transportation, and many other areas. It was deemed particularly important that more dynamic cooperation in the areas of electronics and micro-electronics, particularly the construction of micro-processors and robots, be emphasized. It was also recognized that coordination of economic plans for the coming 5-year period is proceeding well. The work to draw up a program for long-term cooperation in science and technology for 1986-90 is also progressing well.

Assessing the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak expressed their support for the peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. This is particularly important in light of the growth of imperialist forces aiming at a new war. The growing wave of revisionism and revanchism in the FRG arouses alarm. These are therefore vital problems for our peoples and states.

Returns to Poland

LD132037 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, ended his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia this evening and left Prague for Poland.

He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Centeral Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the CPZC Central Committee Secretariat; and other representatives.

Communique Issued

LD131957 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A communique adopted at the close of the friendly, working visit to Czechoslovakia of Wojciech Jaruzelski says that, in the course of the talks, Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the full support of the CPCZ, the Czechoslovak Government, and the people to the leadership of the PZPR for the effort of the Polish Government and all progressive forces in the Polish People's Republic in fulfilling the tasks of socialist renewal.

The leading representatives of both countries noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the PZPR, and between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully in keeping with the conclusions adopted in the course of last year's visit to Poland by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation.

They stressed that the deepening of bilateral relations corresponds to the interests of the Czechoslovak and Polish people and is a contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. Both leading representatives spoke in favor of further expanding contacts between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the legislative bodies and government organs, between the National Front of the CSSR and the Partiotic Movement of National Rebirth of the Polish People's Republic, and between trade unions and other social organizations of both countries.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski assessed the positive results of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the countries. They stressed the interests of both sides in further comprehensive intensification and strengthening of their long-range foundations. They singled out the importance of more effective application of higher forms of cooperation based on spcialization and cooperation and the utilization of existing production capacities for meeting the requirements of both states.

They assessed positively the expansion of production cooperation in metallurgy, engineering, electrotechnical industry as well as in the chemical industry, transport, and other branches. They consider intensification of cooperation in the fields of electronics, microelectronics, and robotics to be of special importance. They praised the growth of trade in the current year, especially the increase in the share of products supplied on the basis of agreements on specialization and cooperation of production. This has made future growth in mutual trade possible.

They welcomed the fact that work on coordinating the 5-year national economic plans for the period of 1986-1990 as well as preparation of a long-range program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in completing jointly selected tasks in the field of sciences and technology between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000 is continuing successfully.

Both countries attach special importance to strengthening cooperation among the socialist states within CEMA, and they will work to consistently implement the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the communique goes on to say, also examined cooperation in other areas and pointed at the possibilities for its further development. They stated that, in strengthening the internationalist bonds between Czechoslovakia and Poland and in strengthening the exchange of experiences in socialist construction, direct bilateral contacts between regions, towns, plants and institutions play an important role. They also spoke in favor of improving the quality of these contacts.

They praised the successfulness of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of People's Poland, the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, and briefed each other on preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

In examining the current international situation, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the resolve of both states to act in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for preserving peace and averting the threat of nuclear war.

They referred to the fact that, as a result of the militaristic course of the United States of America and its other allies in NATO toward achieving military-strategic superiority, as a result of their continuing deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and their gradual escalation of the feverish arms build up, and as a result of their attempts to transfer their military build up into space, the situation in the world continues to remain complicated and dangerous.

They described eliminating the danger of a nuclear confrontation as being today's most important task and stressed that the path to curbing armaments, above all nuclear ones, has been shown by the important peace initiatives resulting from the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague in January last year, the Moscow Joint Declaration of June 1983, and the declaration of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries of June this year, as well as other proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland, the communique says, referred to the fact that the viability and fruitfulness of the policy of relaxation and comprehensive international cooperation has been demonstrated on many occasions. It is necessary to return to this policy through solid and honorable talks. They welcomed the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to conduct talks about the whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons.

The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland condemned the growing activity of revanchist forces and the growing revanchism in the FRG, which is exerting a negative influence on the European political climate. They stressed that attempts to undermine the foundations of peaceful relations -- embodied in the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and in other internationally binding documents -- as well as the growing militarization are in sharp variance with the policy of relaxation and understanding between nations.

Both leading representatives emphatically rejected the discriminatory policies of the United States and some member-states of NATO and growing attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and other socialist states.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced support for the just struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to strengthen their independence, freedom, and progress against imperialism and racism, and to eliminate existing flashpoints of tension.

The friendly working meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of unity and full mutual understanding. It contributed to the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak and Polish people, says the joint communique on the friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Polish People's Republic.

NATO 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' AT MBFR TALKS CRITICIZED

LD140237 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The 34th round of the Vienna disarmament talks ended today. These talks have already beengoing on for the past 11 years, and their most important aim is to reach an agreement on mutual reduction of conventional armed forces and arms in central Europe. The current round, however, has not brought any concrete progress in this respect either. We have asked Ambassador Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, to assess the current round:

[Begin Handl recording] Owing to the obstructionist and negative attitude of the NATO states, we have not succeeded during the current round in overcoming the long-term stagnation in this disarmament forum. To specifically state some facts documenting the negativism of the NATO states position at the talks in this just concluded round, I recall, among them, this:

The West has continued to attempt under various pretexts to push through an assymetric, that is unequal, reduction in the number of ground forces on both sides. Naturally this has been put forth with the proviso that the socialist countries are to reduce their troops substantially more than the NATO states. This would thus upset the existing balance and ensure superiority for the West. The West continues to refuse to reduce arms and would like to turn central Europe into a gigantic stockpile of arms. It has been ignoring a whole number of other important questions, such as curbing air forces, curbing military activity, including the size of military exercises in the central European area, and has not given up its 5-year-old package of disproportionately inflated control measures.

In the course of the talks, however, we have also been compelled to convey to the Western representatives our serious misgivings at the continuing unprecedented strengthening of NATO's arms potential and certain negative trends in their policy. After all, we cannot remain indifferent, for instance, to plans drawn up to the year 2000 for rearming today's already 500,000-man strong Bundeswehr or the lifting of the last restrictions on the manufacture of strategic bombers and long-range missiles in the FRG, as well as some other threats to peace in Europe and the dangerous steps taken by Washington in Brussels.

As far as future prospects here in Vienna are concerned, proposals put forward by the socialist countries jointly last year provide a way out of the current impasse. These involve simple, realistic, and at the same time qualitatively new initiatives designed to overcome existing obstacles and to speedily work out an agreement that would strengthen stability and security in the sensitive area of central Europe. To bring this about, there must be genuine interest in achieving progress, which is something still missing on the part of the West, despite various recent verbal declarations by them. The socialist countries participating in the talks believe, as reaffirmed in the communique of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, that should there be good political will, there are realistic possibilities that progress can be made in Vienna. The socialist countries will do all they can, as they have done in the past, to bring this about. [end recording]

U.S. SENATORS' LETTER TO REAGAN ON SALT II VIEWED

LD132351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A struggle is taking place in the United States between those in favor of a hard line and those in favor of a realistic course in American foreign policy. Michal Stasz, our New York correspondent, sent the following information:

[Begin recording] Four influential members of the Senate have written a letter to the President in which they demand that he not give in to pressure from reactionary members of the Congress and instead continue to uphold the Soviet-American arms agreement despite the fact that it was never ratified in the United States. Two Democratic and two Republican senators point out in the letter that, this way, better prerequisites will be created for Soviet-American talks at the foreign minister level to take place at the beginning of next year.

The Republican authors of the letter, Chafee and Heinz, were recently elected to high offices in their party, and the Democrats, Leahy and Bumpers, also have important positions in the Senate. Their letter follows previous pressure on Reagan from reactionary Republicans who threatened to withdraw support of the President's arms programs if the United States continues to be bound by the SALT II agreement.

As the American press writes, the four senators do not want threats from the conservatives to be the only voice held from the Senate before the talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. The representatives of this chamber of the American Congress are seriously concerned whether Reagan's government will talk sincerely in Geneva in an effort to achieve a reversal in relations with the Soviet Union. This is why the chairman of a group of American senators [name indistinct] proposed that a group of senators from both political parties go to Geneva with Shultz in order to directly follow the talks between the foreign ministers.

HUSAK GIVES CLOSING SPEECH AT 12TH CPCZ CC PLENUM

LD111738 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 84 p 1

Prague -- Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, delivered a speech on 5 December at the conclusion of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

At the beginning of his speech Comrade Husak highly praised the manner in which the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum took place. Its profitable discussion added new points to and solidified the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for economic and social development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1985. The discussion also fully demonstrated the unity of views held by the Central Committee both regarding assessing the results achieved and in approaching new tasks. Comrade Husak thanked the Central Committee for the trust it expressed toward the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee by approving the report on their activity since the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The year 1984 is coming to a close and we are beginning to assess the whole year, Comrade Husak further said. In doing this we apply sober and realistic criteria which have already found their way into the work of the party and fully proved themselves. In other words, we must praise everything good that has been done. Problems and shortcomings must not be concealed but instead ways of solving them must be sought and we must determinedly work to overcome these problems. 1984, like the previous years, has not been an easy year. However, in assessing both the positive and negative points we can say that it was another good year for Socialist Czechoslovakia. We are able to note that progress has been achieved in all strata of society. We have accumulated valuable experience and progressed in understanding and solving a number of problems. We have created a good starting position for further progress.

In dealing with the political situation Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the decisive importance of the fact, confirmed by today's deliberations of the 12th Central Committee and by all other findings that our party, as the backbone of our entire socialist system, is firm, united and capable of action. The party successfully masters its tasks and fulfills its leading role. In practice it proves its ability to correctly analyze new needs and tasks of social development and implement new trends borne out by the revolutionary changes in science and technology and by other spheres. The party is a reliable driving force behind the movement of socialist society, the organizing and mobilizing force in the efforts and work carried out by our people. Communists are the leaders in dealing with every single problem we struggle with. Where appropriate they implement measures required for society's development and, if unavoidable, even so-called unpopular measures. They also win the working people's understanding of and support for these measures. Concerning the measures carried out in mid-October we found again that the honest, rational, truthful, and trustworthy policy of the party and the open way in which it explains it to the working people brings good results.

As of 1 January approved amendments to the social policy will have come into force and they will have a positive impact on the life of a number of groups of citizens.

Thanks to the systematic work of the entire party; thanks to the activity of Communists in trade unions, among youth and farmers, and in a number of other spheres; and thanks to the activity of the entire National Front, the policy of the party enjoys the full support and approval of the working people who actively contribute to its realization. Socialist Czechoslovakia is a politically firm and socially consolidated state whose development in economic, cultural and other spheres is stable and rising. In the present world, full of instability and shocks, this is not at all to be taken for granted. This stability is the result of the principled policy of the party, the sensible approach of the Central Committee, the purposeful activity of party, state and social bodies, and the awareness and selflessness of the working people. Therefore we can approach the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army with good results behind us.

In the next part of his closing speech Comrade Gustav Husak dealt with the results and tasks of socioeconomic development. The data and analyses included in the report of the Presidium and in the discussion of the Central Committee confirm that without being complacent we can say that this year's results are generally positive ones. This is because of our exceeding planned tasks and strengthening the economic equilibrium in both external and internal relations, further reducing our debt in convertible currencies, deepening cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, achieving record results in agriculture, making the first step in reducing demands on raw materials and energy, and last but not least, ensuring good supplies to the internal market particularly as regards foodstuffs. In this way positive prerequisites for fulfilling and, to some extent, exceeding the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are being created. However, these reults have had to be earned. They are the results of the effort made by the party and the selfless work of millions of our citizens, which we wish to highly acknowledge at our plenum, Comrade Husak said.

In assessing the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan Comrade Husak noted that it was necessary, in the early 1980s, to deal with pronounced consequences of a number of new and complex factors, particularly the profound changes and crises affecting the world economy. This also required certain alterations in projecting the directives of the 16th congress into the 5-year plan. The years 1981-1982 were not easy and great effort was needed to just maintain mild economic growth and the living standards already achieved. As a result of the measures now being carried out, the national economy is gradually beginning to adjust itself to the more demanding internal and, above all, external conditions. Faster economic growth, increasingly based on intensive factors and connected with reducing demands on raw materials and energy, is being renewed. On this basis in 1983 a faster development than planned was achieved. Therefore, at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session held in April it was decided, in the interests of maintaining the rate of growth achieved so far, to also make the tasks of this year's plan more progressive. In some areas this caused certain complications but our results point to the fact that it was a correct and necessary step and brought about good results.

Speaking about the 1985 plan Comrade Gustav Husak said it lays down more demanding tasks in order that we can maintain higher dynamism in line with the intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As was shown by the outline of the plan, included in the report of the Presidium, it further develops positive tendencies and implements increased effectiveness and speedier progress in intensification and structural changes. The plan fulfills the directive of the 16th congress on maintaining and further raising living standards commensurate with economic growth. It is a demanding plan, but as was confirmed also by the discussion of the Central Committee, it is naturally a fully realistic plan, providing that there is further improvement in the quality of managerial work and active mobilization of the initiative of the working people.

Our starting point in defining the plan for 1985 and in preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan is in the finding, a finding confirmed also by experiences from 1983 and 1984, that our economy does have the resources and prerequisites for better production with higher quality standards and for better satisfying all needs of society. So far, for a number of reasons, we have not learned how to adequately utilize these opportunities, Comrade Husak underlined. For example, regarding the preparation of the 10th United Agricultural Cooperatives Congress, we dealt in detail with results achieved in agriculture. We justly praised the great progress achieved in its development since the 14th CPCZ Congress in increased production in efforts directed toward self-sufficiency, and in other directions. These good results are demonstrated also by the record production of grain and the good results achieved in a number of other spheres in 1984. We must not be complacent in this sphere either. We must not be blind to the extent of unutilized reserves, for example, in equalizing the considerable existing differences between results achieved by leading and backward agricultural enterprises operating in comparable conditions. There is a similar situation also in other spheres of the national economy. The potential of our economy fully justifies the expectation that both the tasks of the plan for 1985 and the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as a whole will be fulfilled and, in the desirable directions, exceeded. This is a matter of honor and social responsibility for all enterprises and plants.

Comrade Husak went on to discuss comprehensive improvement of party work and the management of the national economy. In line with other CEMA member-states we also seek methods of more effectively and flexibly managing the national economy. In doing this we take into account tested socialist principles. However there are no ready-made prescriptions that could be used for resolving this exceptionally complex task, a task to which we attach key importance. One must proceed from the analysis and generalization of our own experiences and study the experiences of fraternal countries, the USSR in particular. In this sphere much has been done already and we are preparing further measures to improve the management system in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. However, the needs of development concerning society, social measures and economy require that we further and more intensively prepare ways and methods to adjust the system of management and the economic mechanism to the new conditions, ever more complex relations, and the more demanding tasks and needs of our economy. It is possible and necessary to deal immediately with a number of shortcomings and to achieve speedy improvement through strengthening work discipline, through more effective checks, through improved organizational work, and through strengthened state and planning discipline.

At the same time it is necessary to systematically develop, to verify in practice, and, according to experience, to work out more specific and long-term measures which will lead to a basic improvement of central planning and its long-range nature and that will lead to the strengthening of material incentives and of the economic responsibility of working collectives on the basis of a consistent application of economic accountability.

We must see to it that the system of management, from top to bottom, from planning to economic tools, makes a more effective contribution to raising effectiveness, accelerating the process of intensification, improving scientific-technological standards, and deepening our participation in international socialist integration. The process of solving these demands is not a one time affair but a long-term task which must be solved gradually with patience but also without unnecessary delays. Our effort to fulfill and overfulfill plans has its justification. The purpose and goal is to serve, together with the rest of all our work, the needs of our people. In this sphere, too, we are honestly fulfilling the goals laid down by the 16th party congress. The indivisible unity of economic and social development demonstrates that greater dynamism in production also makes it possible to achieve a more advantageous development of both personal and social consumption.

Gustav Husak went on to say that complex development of the economy is influenced by many internal and external factors.

The solution of existing problems must come not just through goodwill but also through real conditions and possibilities. In preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is also necessary to take into account that it is not possible to immediately satisfy all needs and requirements, even if those needs and requirements are justified. One can distribute only as much as has been created while the necessary priorities must be respected. Comrade Husak went on to point out the fact that Czechoslovakia is exposed to pressure from hostile propaganda. Every instance of demagogy, every fabrication and every lie is used in besmirching the results of the work of the people, in spreading various unfounded fabrications and in causing distrust and insecurity. Naturally, such fabrications cannot endanger the healthy development of our economy, our good international financial position and our people's faith in the future. However, it is necessary to pay constant attention to truthfully, openly, convincingly, flexibly and comprehensively explaining current tasks to the people, together with the complexity of our situation, the sources of our successes, and also the sources of shortcomings and difficulties and the means and ways to overcome them. We know from our own experience and the theory of Marxism-Leninism that the development of society is a process of incessantly overcoming contradictions as a means of progress.

People want to live better, new needs are constantly coming into existence. If we wish to succeed, we must keep pace with the rest of the world and measure our results with the yardstick of world results. Therefore we cannot be satisfied with standards already achieved but we must set ourselves ever more demanding goals.

Comrade Husak went on to say that the year 1985, which includes a number of important events, will be a rather special year. It will be the year of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. We will be completing fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and developing preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We will complete our efforts for fulfilling the conclusions of te 16th party congress and start with preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

To us the 40th anniversary is not a mere formality but an important milestone along the historical course covered by our nations since 1945. To us it is a source of justified pride but also a stimulus for the broad mobilization of the creative forces and for the initiative and activity of the working people, as mentioned in the appeal adopted by our highest bodies on the occasion of these anniversaries, an appeal which represents the starting point for developing work initiative and our educational work. The point of ideological and political-educational work is not only to remind people of how many new buildings and facilities have been built, and where, but above all to point to the deep and revolutionary changes in the lives of our nations, above all regarding the position of the working man in comparison with his lot under capitalism. The revolutionary changes in the political opsition of the working class, farmers, the intelligentsia and the working man in our socialist state, changes in his material and social security and in the development of his cultural and educational standards; and the extensive opportunities allowing him creatively to develop and in a committed way apply his abilities and knowledge are the main result of our socialist course, the chief achievement of our socialist system, and our greatest pride.

The mass media and the artistic front should pay particular attention to these above-mentioned points, and efforts should be made to convey them truthfully and convincingly.

Comrade Husak went on to say that in talking about the necessity to accelerate efforts for honorably fulfilling the tasks of the 16th congress we refer not only to the economy but to all spheres of the life and work of the party, and all spheres of our internal life and international activity. Submitted to the Central Committee in 1985 will be a draft proposal for convening the 17th CPCZ Congress which, in line with party directives, is to take place in 1986. Also taking place in 1986, within the time stipulated by law, will be elections to the representative bodies of all levels.

The decision to carry out the elections will be adopted by the relevant party and state bodies. However, preparations for the elections must be started now. Therefore, the Central Committee Presidium has decided to start work, in the center but also in the regions and districts, on analysing the results achieved, generalizing accumulated experiences, and analyzing the existing problems. This work should result in proposals and recommendations for the further progress of the party and for laying down the tasks and goals of our further progress in general. Relevant in this context is not merely the time limit of 5 years but examination of the results of the entire period since the 14th congress, of prospects up to the year 2000, and of experiences and possibilities of a more long-term nature. This method of collective preparations is in line with the tradition of our party, which has always seen its congress not only as a matter for communists but a matter for millions of Czechoslovak citizens. We face responsible work in which it is necessary to involve as broad a circle of people as possible in order to correctly express the interests, needs and expectations of the working people. Therefore, the prospect of commencing preparations for the congress and, later on, for the general elections, is an impulse for broad development of political, organizational and educational work. We approach this work with the knowledge that we work for the people and with the people and that without them we could not achieve anything.

Membership meetings of the primary organizations of the party followed by public membership meetings, which will take place at the beginning of 1985, will provide a starting point for the great tasks of the next year.

In dealing with international developments, Comrade Husak said certain positive indications have begun to appear. Thanks to the great effort and decisive approach of the USSR, the countries of the socialist community, the struggle of the peace, progressive and democratic forces, and the realistic attitude of a number of political personalities of the capitalist states who take into account the growing concern of the public of these countries over the danger of war and the aggressive course of the imperialist circles is meeting with ever greater resistance. The fact that, thanks to Soviet initiative, a meeting between the Soviet and U.S. ministers, of foreign affairs will take place in Geneva at the beginning of January 1985 must also be seen in this context. The meeting will deal with the possibility of opening new negotiations on a package concerning questions of nuclear and space weapons. We welcome and support the steps and stances of the Soviet Union as expressed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Czechoslovakia will continue to actively contribute to the struggle against imperialism and for maintaining peace waged by the socialist community, a struggle which we must further accelerate in the interests of peace for our people. Thanks to the results of its political, economic and social development, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic enjoys a stable position and great authority in the world. It enjoys respect among its friends as well as among sober-thinking people in the capitalist world.

In conclusion Comrade Husak thanked all party bodies and primary organizations for the work done and for their contribution to the good results achieved this year. He expressed the conviction that they will work with optimism, confidence and determination to consistently and responsibly implement the intentions adopted by the Central Committee so that we can approach the 17th congress with a good balance sheet benefiting the Czechoslovak people.

REPORTAGE ON 12TH CPCZ PLENUM SPEECHES CONTINUES

AU111522 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 December on pages 3 and 4 carries the first accounts, totaling 12,000 words, of the discussion speeches at the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, held in Prague on 4-5 December.

The speakers include Josef Korcak (2,000 words) and Peter Colotka (2,200 words), members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade (1,600 words); Vladimir Pirosik (1,200 words) and Miroslav Mamula (1,600 words), leading secretaries of the Central Slovakia and North Moravia regional party committees; Miroslav Bauer, general director of the North Bohemia brown coal mines (1,500 words); Marie Drabova, employee of the Sfinx national enterprise in Ceske Budejovice (800 words); and Petr Janak, tool shop foreman in a Brno engineering plant (1,100 words).

Speaking as premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, Josef Korcak first reviews the "successful" development of the Czech economy this year. He then says: "Although the results achieved are positive, they do not obliterate our critical look at a number of persisting problems. The deteriorating living environment, the obsolescence of a considerable part of the material-technical base of industry, the shortage of construction capacities and, as a result, the neglected maintenance of housing are causing us many problems. We are looking for means and possibilities to speed up solution of these unpostponable problems.

"The projects in question are very costly and long-term investments, for which the means available to us now will not suffice. We are also aware of our own weak spots and mistakes. We still encounter manifestations of lack of discipline, poor management, and individual indolence. The public rightly criticizes such phenomena. Although the rectification of these things proceeds slowly, it is within our power to change them. We want to cope with them even more resolutely and consistently.

"We regard the plan for next year as realistic, although the demands it places on the economic sphere are formidable. To be honest, I must say that not all enterprise approach the increased tasks with adequate responsibility. They continue to underrate their own possibilities and seek greater means without corresponding increases in output. The government [of Czech Socialist Republic] has criticized the fact that in the first three-quarters of the year, 88 industrial enterprises, or 1 in 7 in the Czech Socialist Republic, failed to fulfill their production plans.

"The words difficulty, complexity, and exactingness adequately express the growing needs of the present time. It would be a mistake to ignore these facts. However, it is no credit to the honor, experience, and competence of some managers when they exagerrate objective difficulties and obstacles, blowing them out of proportion. They have grown accustomed to referring to objective difficulties and obstacles when making excuses for poor quality and delays in deliveries, 'warding off' criticism, and justifying their own passivity. We need people in management who are capable of adopting tasks with the inner conviction that they are in their jobs to come to terms with these tasks.

"Those who verbally subscribe to the conclusions of our economic policy, on the general level but even in adopting tasks are looking for ways of dodging them and thinking more how to justify a possible failure than about a courageous search for solutions, are of little help to the party. In economic policy, taking risks is unavoidable. This is also true of the plan for next year. It does not harm when problems are discussed openly; however, this must not become a pretext for a search for alibis and harmful overcautiousness."

Karcak goes on to discuss the plan of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1985. He says: "we envisage a 2.9 percent growth in national income, almost exclusively by way of intensification and further growth of economic efficiency. Labor productivity measured in terms of adjusted added labor value should increase 3.7 percent in our production branches. The material and energy intensiveness of production will continue to decline. We wish to take another step toward enhancing our self-reliance in the production of foodstuffs and toward adjusting construction capacities to the current tasks of capital investment.

The bulk of investment resources is earmarked for the modernization of basic assets and for a more rapid solution of the protection of the living environment, especially in the most endangered areas."

Further on in the speech, Korcak discusses the need to implement an "extensive program of reconstruction and modernization" of enterprises of the Czech consumer goods industry in connection with the "enhanced role of this branch in our economy," due to the planned expansion of consumer goods exports to the USSR.

Speaking about the difficulties of "harmonizing" the demands of the domestic and foreign markets for consumer goods, Korcak then says: "We support increasing exports and will create the necessary prerequisites for this in terms of production capacity, materials, and organization. However, we do not want to allow in the future the emergence of new types of merchandise that are in short supply. A great deal depends on close cooperation between production and trade, which bear joint responsibility for a good standard of supply. The subjects of justified criticism are not few. For example, due to inflexibility and bureaucratic barriers, the path from producer to consumer is too long. On the other hand, production enterprises are also very slow in responding to demand and do not change the range of products with sufficient speed, according to market needs. One cannot ad infinitum justify grave shortcomings in the supplies of basic commodities by arguing about the need to export. In dealing with specific situations, it often turns out that production and trade did not utilize all possibilities to find an acceptable solution and that, instead of displaying initiative, they opted for the path of least resistance. A more resolute overcoming of parochialism and a more consistent assertion of social interest by production and trade should be reflected in greater satisfaction of our citizens."

Speaking about the construction industry, Korcak notes that it is gradually overcoming its "lag behind current needs." However, he deplores the "poor state of housing and non housing stock" and urges the construction indsutry to effect organizational changes to "ensure extensive reconstruction and regular maintenance parallel with new housing construction." He also notes "considerable reserves" in the management of construction enterprises, in the introduction of modern technology and in "work ethics."

Discussing the performance of Czech agriculture, Korcak says that by "coming close to 8 million metric tons of grain crops," it has scored "the best harvest in the history of our agriculture." He adds, however, that this production, "has not exhausted our potential" and urges potato and sugar-beet growers to raise their performance to the level of grain growers.

Concluding, Korcak expresses the view that the draft state plan for 1985 is realistic and can be fulfilled.

Peter Colotka, speaking as premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, deals in his speech with the performance and development plans of the Slovak economy. He opens by saying that Slovakia is fulfilling the planned creation of national income and, judging from the results of the quinquennium so far and the plan for 1985, will account for 45 percent of the increase in statewide national income in 1981-85.

After noting that total industrial production in Slovakia should increase 4.3 percent next year, Colotka discusses the development programs of individual production branches. He says that in the 1981-85 period as a whole, enterprises run by the Slovak Ministry of Industry will increase exports 43 percent. The highest increase will be in exports from the timber, paper, and pulp industries, which will increase 115.4 percent to socialist states and 90 percent to nonsocialist states.

Colotka deplores, however, that the woodworking, food, and light industries produce far too many second-rate products and that products of "high technical-economic standards" account for only 13.76 percent of their production. "Shortcomings in the timber, paper, and pulp industries as well as in some enterprises of other branches" have even made it necessary to "adopt measures of a technological, economic, and cadre nature within the framework of consolidation programs," Colotka says. Speaking about the consumer goods industry, Colotka urges an acceleration of the innovation cycle, "all the more so because exports of some production sectors of this branch partially make up for shortfalls in engineering products exports."

Dealing with the chemical industry, Colotka notes the benefits of the division of labor and production specialization within the CEMA framework. In this context he says: "The export of our products to the Soviet Union and the GDR in exchange for other needed chemical products is socially beneficial for us. In this connection it will be necessary in the future to resolve some problems in the economic mechanism to make sure that that which is beneficial for the economy as a whole is not directed against the interests of enterprises that ensure this production. Failure to resolve these issues could ultimately slow the effort to promote technological progress and intensification of international socialist economic integration, for which the CEMA economic summit opened new possibilities."

In the remaining parts of his speech, Colotka discusses the tasks of the Slovak economy in intensifying Slovak agriculture, streamlining capital investment, and effecting structural changes in engineering in keeping with the conclusions of the last CPCZ Central Committee sessions.

The discussion statement by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, is devoted to problems in external economic relations. After appreciating the fact that during a time of declining world trade, Czechoslovakia's trade with the CEMA countries is expanding by 10 percent or more a year, and reaffirming the CSSR's interest in economic relations with nonsocialist countries, Urban discusses problems of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

Speaking about problems in exports to socialist countries, Urban says: "Some production enterprises have not yet quite come to terms with the fact that the demands of the socialist markets are changing. Demands on the quality and technical standard of our products, in particular, are growing. In most countries, the structure of investments has changed as well. This means that the demands placed on us are also changing."

Speaking about nonsocialist markets, Urban deplores the "discrimination and various administrative barriers" encountered there. He elucidates: "The EEC countries, in particular, continue to limit the number of Czechoslovak exports. Of textiles, footwear, garmets, metallurgical products, electric motors, and of some 20 other basic types of merchandise. At some places we encounter price, technological, tariff, or health related barriers. As regards imports of new technology, there is a constantly expanding list of merchandise that is not sold to Czechoslovakia 'for political reasons.' This year we registered an improvement in the demand for our nonengineering merchandise in particular. Sales of products of the textile and leather-working industries, of glass, and of costume jewelery have improved somewhat. The recovery of market interest has not yet been fully reflected in the engineering branches. The stagnation is most pronounced in machine tools and forming machines, but also in textile machinery.

"We want to further develop trade with a number of developing countries. Their situation, however, especially their indebtedness, has decreased their solvency. Developing countries that do not export oil have virtually stopped investing and have severely curbed their imports.

On the contrary, they are coming up with demands for an equilibrium in the balance of payments. This requires from us other approaches and viewpoints than the traditional ones, which we applied in the past. In spite of these problems, we will come to terms with the tasks of exporting to nonsocialist countries this year. However, the originally planned structure of our exports will not be adhered to, which will not be without impact on the efficiency of these exports."

Urban goes on to discuss the need to improve the profitability of foreign exchange. He attributes the inadequate profitability of exports to quality problems, the standard of commercial work, and also to "constantly growing wholesale prices." He calls for closer cooperation between producers and foreign trade organizations in studying foreign markets and conducting contract negotiations. In this connection he mentions the current "experiment" testing various forms of closer ties between production enterprises and foreign trade enterprises and the plan to send chief designers for lengthy study and training trips abroad to bring them abreast of technological developments.

Concluding, Urban deals briefly with the 1985 plan of exports to nonsocialist countries. He notes that although it is demanding because it foresees a reduction of fuel and timber exports and an increase in the exports of final products, the plan is feasible.

Miroslav Bauer, general director of the North Bohemia brown coal mines, discusses the achievements and problems of the North Bohemia brown coal basin, the largest in the country. He says that by the end of November the basin had exceeded planned coal extraction by 3,030,000 metric tons, and will extract a total of 72.5 million metric tons by the end of the year. He warns, however, that it will be impossible to sustain similar annual production increases in the future, in view of the gradual depletion of coal reserves in major mines. At the same time, no opening of new quarries is scheduled for 1985 and the 1986-90 period in the basin. It will therefore be difficult, according to Bauer, to fulfill the 1985 planned extraction of 70 million metric tons.

Vladimir Pirosik and Miroslav Mamula discuss in their speeches the economic performance of their regions this year; and Marie Drabova and Petr Janak discuss the results of their respective enterprises.

NATIONAL FRONT ON SED CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU101333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On 7 December at an expanded session, the GDR National Front National Council discussed and adopted the tasks of the socialist people's movement regarding the preparation for the 11th SED Congress. In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general, the participants in the meeting pledge that the societal forces cooperating in the GDR National Front under the leadership of the SED will actively participate in the comprehensive popular discussion on the preparation for this outstanding societal high point in the GDR's life. The National Front working program was substantiated by Professor Lothar Kolditz, chairman of the National Council, who declared: "The 11th SED Congress will be a matter of our entire people, and its preparation is now the basis of our joint actions." In the discussion, representatives of the parties and mass organizations, as well as representatives of committees gave speeches. Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke on behalf of the SED.

Further participants in the meeting that was held at Congress Hall in Alexander Square were Egon Krenz, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Paul Verner, member of the GDR State Council; and Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Also attending were secretaries of bezirk and kreis committees and chairmen of National Front committees.

STOCKHOLM PROPOSALS ON MILITARY EXERCISES VIEWED

DW121007 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Guenter Leuschner Stockholm dispatch]

[Text] At the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures the USSR has proposed, in one of the newly formed working groups, that the military exercises of ground forces involving more than 40,000 soldiers should not be conducted in the future. Listen to what else our correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports from the Swedish capital:

He who wants more confidence in Europe cannot sidestep the term of limitation. Fewer instead of more military activities, limitation of the arms race instead of further expansion, relaxation instead of enlargement of military confrontation -- all these are the key notes of a conference actually having the tasks of confidence building.

This is why, apart from one exception, which I will discuss later on, the documents which are in hand contain proposals providing for a limitation of military exercises. The socialist countries want to limit the numerical strength in the size of maneuvers by the ground forces; the neutral and nonaligned countries in their proposal speak of maximum limits for troops participating in a large-scale military exercise, and [words indistinct] which refers to security in the Mediterranean demands a gradual reduction in the number of major naval exercises in the Mediterranean.

Previously there had not been any concrete figures for such limitations but this has now (?changed). During one of the first meetings of the newly formed working group the USSR has brought into the discussion the figure of 40,000, and Yugoslavia was speaking of 50,000 soldiers.

Provided that agreement is achieved this means that in the future all CSCE countries will renounce maneuvers by ground forces in which more than 40,000 or 50,000 men -- the exact figure is negotiable -- participate.

This would be obvious progress compared to those magnitudes which are known, primarily in regard to NATO's fall maneuvers in which more than 300,000 soldiers usually participated during the last few years. Such a reduction in maneuvers constitutes, above all, concrete protection against the much discussed threat of surprise attacks. What is pointed out, in particular by the smaller and nonaligned countries, is that the larger the maneuver the greater the danger of a surprise attack from someone.

To prevent this through limiting military exercises actually is a confidence-building measure in the most direct and effective way that can be imagined. In view of the fact that military exercises of such magnitudes can no longer be kept secret there are no difficulties involved regarding the issue of controls.

For this reason rapid agreement on this point of the Stockholm conference could be anticipated if there were not be the aforementioned exception. As a matter of fact, one is looking in vain for a proposal concerning the maximum limits of maneuvers in the conference paper of NATO countries. The term limitation is missing at all [words indistinct] Up to now diplomats from these countries always answered all corresponding questions in a noncommittal and embarrassed manner. Limitations of maneuvers were hard to accept for them, they said, and that this was connected with the structure of their armed forces, their strategy, and so forth.

However, 10 years ago NATO, too, did not conduct giant maneuvers involving 300,000 to 400,000 soldiers. Has the structure or strategy been any diffierent before, it must be asked. This would only raise new and not very agreeable questions.

At any rate, arguments against the limitation of military exercises could be presented by the other countries, for instance by Warsaw Pact members. There must be a reason for the fact that they refrain from so doing and that they instead propose serious measures for eliminating confrontation; and there also must be a reason for NATO's rejection of such limitations. Those who want to prevent new distrust resulting from this ought to reeaximine their previous stance on the limitation of maneuvers. After all it is confidence and not new distrust that is to be created in Stockholm.

VIENNA MBFR, BERLIN WARSAW PACT TALKS COMPARED

LD132356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Vienna, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The 34th round of negotiations at the Vienna MBFR talks ended today. The two sides agreed to resume talks on 31 January 1985.

For the socialist countries Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, before newsman at the Vienna Hofburg, drew up a balance sheet of the latest round of negotiations. He said that NATO's policy at the Vienna talks was characterized by the absence of constructive replies to all proposals from socialist states for halting the arms race.

Ambassador Wieland pointed to the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, where it was expressly stressed again that everything possible must be done to guide international relations back into the channels of detente and to stop the arms race.

In Berlin they reaffirmed that the socialist countries will continue to work to see that an agreement for a mutual reduction of troops and arms in central Europe could be signed as soon as possible at the Vienna talks.

Ambassador Wieland recalled the draft agreement of the socialist countries for a comprehensive reduction, which in 26 articles contains clear offers for reduction, limitation, and effective control and which was tabled at the Vienna talks over a year ago. Before it was signed a positive signal for genuine readiness for disarmament could at last be given, in a completely uncomplicated and effective way, by withdrawing 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American troops on the basis of mutual example. There has been no constructive answer to this. The West has not removed its old obstacles. The proposals by the socialist states present good possibilities for bringing about a turning point.

SED, SPD AGREE ON NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

AU101509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 5 and 6 December in Berlin talks on questions of banning chemical weapons and creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe were continued between representatives of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee.

Participants on behalf of the SED are Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; and Karlheinz Lohs, director of the research department for chemical toxicology of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Participants on behalf of the SPD are Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and the Bundestag; Karsten D. Voigt, member of the SPD and faction Executive Committee.

Both sides stressed that the call for creating a zone in Europe free of chemical weapons would be an important step to give new impulses to the worldwide banning of chemical mass destruction means.

Hermann Axen stressed that with the draft resolution for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons submitted by the GDR at the 39th UN General Assembly the GDR once again demonstrated that it will leave nothing untried to ban these barbarous weapons from the life of mankind.

In view of the intensified armament efforts of the United States in this field, which would make an agreement considerably more difficult with the introduction of a new weapons generation -- the binary chemical weapons -- increased efforts to ban these weapons are urgently necessary.

The talks took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It was agreed to continue the talks in Bonn in February.

During his stay SPD Presidium member Egon Bahr met with Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a talk.

4 DEC MSZMP CC SESSION COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU1111248 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Dec 84 p 1

["Communique on the 4 December 1984 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central held a session on 4 December 1984 presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar. Participating in the session were, in addition to the members of the Central Committee: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, heads of the departments of the Central Committee, first secretaries of the county party committees, secretaries of the Budapest party committee, secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, members of the Council of Ministers, heads of the major national organs, and representatives of the central press.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- a report submitted by Comrade Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues, and

-- a proposal submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, pertaining to guiding principles for the 1985 plan for the people's economy and the state budget.

I

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation and the international activity of party and state organs and concluded:

1. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community continue their efforts toward creating the prerequisites for negotiations serving a curtailment of the arms race and an alleviation of international tension. The Central Committee welcomed the announcement of a Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial meeting and rated it as a development of great importance. It expressed the hope that the meeting would open the path to substantive negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space and a limitation of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, and alleviate military and political tension.

2. Through our international activity, we have further strengthened relations between our country and the socialist countries.

The 39th CEMA session held in Havana served well the implementation of the guidelines jointly adopted at the high-level Moscow meeting in June and the utilization of the advantages of socialist economic integration as extensively as possible. The Central Committee reaffirmed that our country is assuming an active share in the implementation of decisions aimed at further perfecting cooperation.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's Budapest visit and talks with Comrade Janos Kadar have further strengthened Hungarian-Polish relations and the two peoples' traditional friendship and joint struggle for peace and detente. It was concluded at the talks that cooperation is successfully developing in all areas of life between the two countries and two parties. It was asserted once more than our party and people support the efforts of the PZPR and the Polish patriots for a continuation of socialist reemergence.

Comrade Gustav Husak's visit to Budapest served well the development of multifaceted cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPCZ and our country and the CSSR. At their talks, Comrades Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak broached the most important aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations. A complete identity of positions was expressed with regard to major issues of international politics. They reaffirmed that the endeavor to further expand political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural, and other relations, and to intensify friendship between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries is mutual.

The Moscow visit of the chairman of the government was an important event in Hungarian-Soviet relations. Gyorgy Lazar and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov conducted successful talks on the coordination of the next medium-term plans for the people's economies and the further development of economic cooperation. The Central Committee highly values the results of the meeting, which contributed to the further strenghtening of Hungarian-Soviet relations and our friendship.

Our delegation's participation in the 13th RCP Congress and the message our party addressed to the congress reaffirmed our readiness to further develop relations in every area, for the good of the peoples of the two countries.

The visit of our party-state delegation, led by Comrade Pal Losonczi, has fostered the strengthening of our friendly relations and the development of our cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The signing of the new Hungarian-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is a significant event in the development of relations between the two countries.

3. The Hungarian people are in solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend their independence and for their economic and social ascendency. At the democratic elections held at the beginning of November, the Nicaraguan people expressed their confidence in the Sandinist National Liberation Front and vowed a continuation of the path embarked upon. Our people resolutely condemn the imperialist endeavors that, violating the country's sovereignty, attempt to prevent the Nicaraguan people, through military threats and overt intervention, from building their country according to their own will. They demand an immediate cessation of the hostile acts against Nicaragua and observance of the country's independence and sovereignty.

$. In the past months as well, we strove to develop mutually beneficial relations with countries with a different social system. Comrade Janos Kadar's visit to the French Republic and talks with President Francois Mitterrand, as well as with other leading figures of political and economic life, constituted important events of Hungarian-French relations. The talks provided a good opportunity to reaffirm the mutual intentions to develop relations and review additional tasks serving cooperation.

The visit of Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, to Hungary successfully fostered the development of bilateral relations.

5. Our people's profound compassion and sympathy was expressed by the fact that our party-state delegation attended the funeral rites of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India and an outstanding figure of international political life, who died under tragic circumstances. The Central Committee stressed that friendly India, which pursues a homogeneous and consistently nonaligned policy, is an important factor in safeguarding peace in the area and in the world, and in international stability.

The development of relations between our country and Indonesia and a quest for possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation were promoted by the visit of the president of the Presidential Council to the Republic of Indonesia.

The participation of our party-state delegation in the festivities of the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution expressed friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

II.

The Central Committee appraised the experiences of economic construction in 1984 to date and discussed and adopted the guiding principles of the 1985 plan for the people's economy and state budget.

The Central Committee concluded that our people are working successfully and the people's economy is developing in its entirety in accordance with the main objectives of economic policy. Production and national income exceed the planned target to a small extent, and work productivity is increasing. The foreign economic equilibrium continues to improve. Investments in the socialist sector are being realized according to plan. The consumption of the population is increasing somewhat; living conditions are improving.

1. The 1984 plan for the people's economy is expected to be fulfilled as follows:

Instead of the 1.5-2.0 percent increase foreseen, national income will increase by 2.0-2.5 percent. The budget dificit will decrease according to plan.

Instead of the 1.5-2.0 percent increase foreseen, industrial production will increase by 2.5-3.0 percent. The exports and domestic sales of industrial products are expanding.

The production of the building industry is decreasing in accordance with the extent expected. Investment construction is decreasing, while the rate of maintenance and renovation work and work done for the population, mainly the construction of dwellings, is increasing. The standard of management and the even pace of the completion of dwellings, mainly in the capital, is not improving.

Agricultural production will increase by approximately 5 percent. Bread grain production exceeds the planned 15 million tons. The livestock population is at a high level, and fodder supply is satisfactory. Exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs are rising considerably, but export prices are low. Vegetable and fruit production is lower than expected.

The tasks of the energy management and material conservation programs for this year are being accomplished.

Investments somewhat exceed the planned amount. The construction of the second block of the Paks nuclear power plant and the renovation of the Szolnok paper mill, the state opera, the Arpad bridge, and the emergency institute have been completed, and a new stretch of subway has been put into operation. A new cracking plant of the Danube petroleum industry enterprise has been made operational ahead of the deadline.

Exports are developing considerably; imports to a small extent. We are cooperating closely with the CEMA countries: Hungarian-Soviet economic relations are considerably developing. The turnover of goods accounted for in rubles is developing according to plan; primarily the exports of machinery and consumer goods are increasing. Exports accounted for in currencies other than the ruble are increasing more rapidly than planned, while imports exceed last year's level only to a small extent.

Industry and the building industry have switched to a 40-hour work week. The manpower demand exceeds supply in Budapest and a few industrial areas.

The population's per capita real income and consumption will increase by 1 percent. Nominal incomes will increase by 9 percent. Social allotments will increase in excess of this. The average earnings of workers and employees, as well as of the working people of producer cooperatives, will rise by 5.5-6.0 percent. The consumer price level will increase by 8.5 percent. In foodstuffs the commodity supply is meeting demand, and supply is satisfactory for other products as well, with the exception of certain building materials, fuels, and durable consumer goods.

The population's living conditions are improving. Some 74,000 dwellings will be built. There will be 1,600 day nurseries and 8,000 kindergartens completed; 1,200 general school classrooms and 1,600 hospital beds will be created. The planned trade, news communication, communal, and cultural developments will be realized, something which is also being furthered by a valuable contribution of the population.

2. The Central Committee deems the principal task of the 1985 plan for the people's economy and state budget to be that, by increasing production and intensifying the profitability and international competitiveness of economic activity, we should further improve the country's external financial equilibrium, continue the consolidation of the domestic economic equilibrium, and halt the decrease of investments and real wages.

The Central Committee concurs that the Council of Ministers should finalize the 1985 plan for the people's economy according to the following main targets, and submit the draft bill on the state budget to the National Assembly.

The 1985 Plan
in percentages of the expected 1984 fulfillment

national income	102.3-102.8
domestic utilization	101.0-101.5
industrial production	103.0
national construction-installation	101.0-102.0
production of agricultural products	101.0
the population's consumption	101.0-101.5
per capita real income	101.5-102.0
the state budget's revenue	106.5
the state budget's expenditure	106.0-106.5
investments in the social sector	193-195 billion forints

With regard to exporting ability and profitability, industrial production is to increase in a differentiated way and contribute to the improvement of the foreign economic equilibrium and the enhancement of the national income. Industrial enterprises are to continue modernizing their production structure and internal organization and implement resolute measures to suppress uneconomical activities. The building industry is to satisfy demand by increasing its production and improving the organization and quality of its work.

In agriculture, the increase of yields, the decrease of input, rational fodder management, and the use of by-products and wastes to a better advantage are to continue. Production of 15.5 million tons of bread grain is the main task of crop production. The attained results are to be consolidated and further developed in livestock breeding.

In transportation, efforts are to be made to use the available means of transport in a more coordinated and economical way, spread modern transport methods, and improve the quality of services.

Continuing the implementation of the energy-management and rationalization program, additional conservation is to be attained.

A larger portion of investment funds is to be spent on raising the technical-technological standard and the development of the infrastructure serving the processing industry and production. In granting subsidies and loans, priority is to be given to development projects that enhance exporting ability and reduce energy and material requirements.

Exports are to increase by 5-6 percent and imports by 2-3 percent. We are striving for planned economic cooperation and an expansion of the turnover of commodities with the Soviet Union, the rest of the CEMA countries, and all socialist countries. We are expanding our economic relations with the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries as well.

The population's real income and the real values of social allotments alike are to increase by 1.5-2.0 percent. Should performance improve as planned -- under the combined effect of wage and earnings regulation, wage policy measures, and wage preferences -- earnings can increase by an average 7.0-7.5 percent. Organizations and institutions pursuing economic activity are to use their means for wage development to differentiate earnings in proportion to performance.

The population's consumption is to increase 1.0-1.5 percent. Maintaining harmony between purchasing power and the commodity base and the standard of the commodity supply is an important task. The consumer price level can increase by 7 percent at the most; 3 percent of this consists of a central price increase affecting consumer goods and services. Price control, with particular regard to the sphere of products with floating prices, is to be tightened. The uncalled-for increase of producer and consumer prices is to be prevented.

Parallel with an increase of the prices of some basic consumer goods and the cost of services, the Central Committee deems as necessary an income policy and social policy measures. It also regards it as justified for the government to take additional steps in the interests of our demographic policy objectives.

To improve living conditions, 74,000-75,000 dwellings are to be built, 8,000 general school classrooms are to be completed, and 5,000 day nurseries, 1,900 places in social homes, and 2,600 hospital beds are to be created.

3. Raising the standard of economic activity and improving organization and work discipline constitute the main path for attaining our objectives. In harmony with the development of the economic macromanagement system, central organs are to improve their standard of work, enhance the independence of enterprise economic activity, and create a greater opportunity for working collectives to participate in enterprise management. In harmony with economic-political requirements, enterprises, cooperatives, and councils are to prepare their own plans with careful consideration of their own possibilities.

Party organs and organizations are to promote the attainment of our economic objectives through political work. Agitation and propaganda are to foster the working masses' clear realization of our endeavors and support for these through disciplined work. Keeping in mind particularly the qualitative requirements of economic activity, the socialist work competition that has unfolded in honor of the party's 13th congress and the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation is to contribute to the fulfillment of the 1985 plan for the people's economy.

The Central Committee appeals to the party organizations, the communists, the social and mass organizations, and to our people as a whole: Make it possible for us, through the fulfillment of the 1985 plan, to lay good foundations for our Seventh 5-Year Plan for 1986-90 in order to advance safely on the path of the intensive development of the people's economy, the improvement of the people's welfare, and the continued successful building of a socialist society.

X X X

The Central Committee discussed organizational and personnel issues.

It accepted recommendations for filling social and state positions.

NEMETH CONCLUDES TALKS WITH CPSU SECRETARIES

LD131822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has held talks in the Soviet Union about bilateral relations, interparty cooperation, and the international situation. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee met Mikhail Gorbachev and Yegor Ligachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. They informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of previous congresses and about preparations for the forthcoming congress. Karoly Nemeth arrived home today from the Soviet Union.

ACZEL DELEGATION, RETURN FROM WARSAW 12 DECEMBER

LD131204 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and delegation returned from Warsaw late Wednesday evening.

GOVERNMENT, OTHERS MARK MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY

Warsaw Comments on 'Progress'

LD132304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We will long remember that day 3 years ago, and yet we have already forgotten it. This is only an apparent paradox. No adult citizen of our country will forget the shock he received on waking on 13 December 1981. But life has its own rules: Time goes on, and today it is hard to remember exactly what our towns and villages looked like on those December days, the atmosphere of terror, unrest, and hope stirring over them. It may even seem to us today that there was more hope then than there actually was, but that is just proof of how much progress we have made on the new road, a road which we describe in the words of that speech: Just as there is no turning back from socialism, so too there is no return to the erroneous methods and practices of the period before August 1980.

It was said at the time that we would be lifting ourselves out of that for decades: Our shops already look different than 3 years ago, and the supreme state organs operate differently. Our place in the world is different and the preparations for the approaching holiday, more plenteous, after all, are different and more cheerful. We have not caught up on all the backlog yet; we have many, new unfulfilled needs and aspirations, but we can think and speak about them in peace.

Walesa: 13 Dec 'Crushed Hopes'

LD111409 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] We have a report from our correspondent in Gdansk, Poland. The Polish people live in a society without justice and inundated with vodka, says Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in a speech he is to deliver at a memorial event in Gdansk on Sunday. Echo [name of program] correspondent (Tore Rundgren) has familiarized himself with part of the speech beforehand, as Walesa is afraid that the authorities will not allow him to speak on Sunday.

[(Rundgren)] Fourteen years have passed since the authorities bloodily curbed a protest of workers in Poland against the prevailing conditions. This revolt and its bloody quelling led to the establishment of Solidarity in 1980. This is how Lech Walesa intends to open his speech at the monument at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on Sunday, if the authorities allow him to speak. As leader of Solidarity, he has adopted the practice of speaking in protest against the government and its policy on the anniversary of the 16 December 1970 revolt. To ensure that his message can reach people both inside and outside Poland, he has released the speech well beforehand. It is always possible that the authorities will stop him or cordon off the area around the monument at the shipyard so that he will stand there and speak almost alone.

We formed a free social organization amidst an harassing situation; we then had a belief in the future, Walesa says in his speech. However, on 13 December 1981 our hopes were crushed, he continues. As long as I can, I shall turn to you and tell you what I and all those in Solidarity think of the situation.

We cannot accept that evil is victorious in society. The authorities act in a way which shows that they do not care for the rights of private individuals. Even though most of the political prisoners have been released, it is still not possible to discuss our situation with the government.

Walesa also deals with the murder of Father Popieluszko and says that he was murdered by members of a state department whose first task is to protect the citizens. The funeral of Father Popieluszko, Walesa points out, provided clear evidence of the fact that Solidarity is alive. In the aftermath of this, we are more united and strong than ever. We demand a very detailed investigation into the Popieluszko case. This investigation will have to include all those who were involved.

The last 3 years in Poland have clearly and unambiguously shown that the country cannot be governed without the support of the people, Walesa says. The result is an impoverished Poland, cut off from the rest of the world, in deep crisis, and inundated by vodka. Poland is today a country without access to the modern civilization which should be everybody's incontestable right. The past, however, is not the most important thing, Walesa says, but the future, and the future needs reforms in which all members of society can participate.

This is (Tore Rundgren) in Gdansk.

Bonn: Solidarity Group Cited

LD131727 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn, 13 Dec (DPA) -- At a press conference in Bonn on Thursday, representatives of the banned trade union organization Solidarity who are living in the West announced the continuation of activities by the Polish underground organization "Militant Solidarity." These are to include supporting planned or spontaneous strikes and demonstrations, "causing annoyance" to informers and spies, and punishing "henchmen and overzealous executors of the communist terror."

Bronislaw Wildstein, the representative of the Western "Helsinki Committee in Poland," said that the murder of the priest Popieluszko have made clear the brutality of the Polish regime 3 years after the imposition of martial law. Human and civil rights are still being violated in Poland, and mistreatment and torture of prisoners and the use of force by police against demonstrators is still the order of the day.

Currency Restrictions Lifted

LD121812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] On 1 January 1985 all restrictions on the disposal of payments into the population's currency accounts, which were introduced when martial law was proclaimed, will be lifted. The interest-paying A currency accounts will continue, but as of 31 March 1985 it will be possible to pay into these accounts convertible currency from the sources specified in the 30 November 1984 instruction of the minister of finance and chairman of the Polish National Bank. Until 31 March payments into A accounts will be accepted without any obligation to provide documentary evidence of their sources. A account holders will be at liberty to dispose of their deposits in Poland and abroad, on the basis of principles in force before the restrictions were introduced.

The regulations that came into force on 31 March 1985 provide for the setting up of "N" currency accounts. Payments can be made into these accounts without documentary evidence of their sources, but the deposits in these accounts will not yield interest. Nor will it be possible to take them abroad. One year after a payment is made into an "N" account, it will be possible to transfer the amount into an A" account.

This information was released today by Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz during a press conference held at the Government Press Office.

JARUZELSKI LEAVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT TO CSSR

LD131358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left today for a 1-day working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary President Gustav Husak.

MINING COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR OFFICIAL

LD122047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Guriy Marchuk, head of the Soviet scientific and technical delegation which is visiting our country, visited the Warsaw television works today. He was accompanied by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

In addition, Vadim Gerasimov, Soviet deputy minister of coal industry, has arrived in Silesia. In Katowice he discussed details of bilateral cooperation of the two states' ministries with Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy.

GOMULKA WORKS ON GERMAN PROBLEM STILL RELEVANT

LD132334 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The foundations of the relations between Poland and the FRG, which are defined by the 1970 treaty, are again the subject of a dispute, not only between the Social Democratic opposition and the government coalition, but also within that coalition.

Articles and speeches given by Wladyslaw Gomulka on the German problem, between 15 January 1943 and the beginning of December 1970, cast light on the heart and source of attitudes toward this problem. These items comprise the contents of the newest publication by Ksiazka I Wiedza Publishing House.

All that Wladyslaw Gomulka once said and wrote is still applicable and of interest to anyone concerned about the matters of our country and the peaceful order in Europe. As early as 14 years ago, Wladyslaw Gomulka warned that there are forces in the FRG which have not changed their attitude on the issue of the Polish western frontier and the unification of Germany, and that it is impossible for the forces of revisionism and revanchism in the FRG to disappear completely. All international agreements are the result of a concrete system of relations and actual forces. They last as long as the system of forces that gave birth to them lasts, Wladyslaw Gomulka said.

Statements by Bonn politicians in recent months, weeks, and days about the so-called German question fully prove such a judgment.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CC-SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION

AU132001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 84 pp 1-3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the joint session of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development held in Bucharest on 10 Dec 84]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the plenum of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development have unanimously adopted the plans for industry and agriculture and the state budget for 1985.

The provisions of socioeconomic development for 1985, the last year of the 5-year plan period, ensure the optimal fulfillment of the 1981-1985 5-year Plan, as it has been improved by the decisions of the RCP National Conference. Thus, the plan fulfillment will be ensured at the levels we discussed at the 13th RCP Congress, therefore I do not want to dwell upon them now.

Plans for both industrial and agricultural development were discussed during the working peoples general meetings. During all these meetings, numerous pr osals were formulated regarding some improvements, but particularly regarding the measures we must take to optimally fulfill the plans.

At the same time, as we stressed at the 13th RCP Congress, during the general party meetings and county party conferences, additional pledges were made to exceed the plan provisions. In industry, these pledges total about 15 billion lei in all sectors of activity. In agriculture also pledges were made to achieve general production and exceed the plan for several basic products, particularly to achieve rich crops of corn, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables, and other crops on up to 50 percent of the land area.

We have extensively discussed concrete measures to ensure optimal technical and material supply with all the ministries and management councils, with a view to steadily carrying out production in all sectors.

One can state that both plans and the state budget are the result of extensive discussion with party and state cadres and the working people from all the sectors of activity. I want to stress again that the plan provisions are in keeping with requirements of the material and technical capacity of labor forces and the working peoples' capacity and of all the peoples capability to optimally fulfill them.

We now attach decisive importance to the measures we must take to optimally fulfill the plan for 1985 in all fields of activity. This requires optimal utilization of the capacity of all units and rational utilization of the technical and material basis we have.

It is particularly important to further develop the energy and raw material basis. This requires decisive measures to ensure an appropriate functioning of the energy units, particularly the coal operated units, whose performance is still much below their capabilities. If we utilize only 70 percent of the capacities of coal operated power plants we could achieve additional electric power. I stress this fact because all the county party committees, the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Mines, and the other ministries must take all necessary measures to ensure optimal functioning of coal operated power plants, thermal power plants, and hydroelectric power plant with a view to supplying the required energy for socioeconomic development and the needs of the population.

We must take decisive steps to commission all the production capacities envisaged for the next year in the fields of energy and raw materials.

At the same time more resolute steps must be taken to recover and reuse auxilliary energy and materials, taking into consideration the fact that in this way we can and must meet a significant part of the requirements of an appropriate supply, in both the fields of energy and of raw and other materials.

We must also act more resolutely to reduce the energy and raw material consumption per product unit. In this respect, although we attained a number of positive results, we still have great resources. The energy consumption per product unit is still high compared to other countries, including socialist countries. Similarly, the raw and other material consumption, metals, chemical products, timber, fibres, and other goods, is higher than the consumption norms we have stipulated. Therefore, we must most resolutely work to strictly observe consumption norms and work continuously to reduce these consumptions as of next year and work out new, even lower norms of energy, raw, and other materials consumption.

We must attach particular importance to raising the technical level and quality of all our products in every sector. We discussed these matters extensively at the 13th RCP Congress, so I do not now want to insist too much on the need to do everything possible to raise the quality and technical level of the Romanian products, so as to meet the requirements of our national economy, the needs of the population, and export requirements.

At the same time, we must take resolute measures to raise the labor productivity more markedly by better production and labor organization and by introducing mechanization, automation, and robotics in various sectors of activity, as we decided at the recent party congress.

We have to attach particular attention to the matters of profitability and economic efficiency. It is true that we have attained a number of positive results, but they do not meet the possibilities we have. The material production expenditures are still high and waste still persists, therefore we have to work resolutely to introduce a spirit of better management of material and financial means in all fields of activity. Nevertheless, the budget for 1985 also puts forward several important objectives regarding expenditure reduction and better management of the state's financial means. One can state that the budget is fully in keeping with the requirements of the country's economic development for the next year and with the overall development of our socialist society. The budget is realistically set up and ensures the necessary means for developing activities as well as for raising the people's standard of living.

In this framework, I would like to draw attention to the need for an increased concern with the self-supplying program of the counties. Great sums from the central state budget are still assigned to finance the activities of the counties. It is true that the situation differs from one county to the other. There are counties that attained 80 percent self-financing, but there are also counties that reached only 30-40 percent self-financing.

All counties, county party committees, and people's councils must work out programs of measures to be taken aimed at developing economic activity and the counties' income, so as to reach, in 2 years at most, complete self-financing in all counties. In 1986 we must reach a stage where most of the counties will have accomplished self-financing. I said 2 years out of consideration for the counties that are lagging behind a great deal and which also have to be helped by the central bodies in order to be able to overcome, in the shortest time possible, this negative state of affairs.

This requires more intensive development of small-scale industry and of other economic activities of the country and obviously an appropriate division of all the expenditure of these counties in accordance with their incomes.

We can state that in industry we have everything available to reach in 1985 the highest industrial output of the 5-year plan period and to elevate activity in every field to the level of requirements put forward by the RCP Congress.

In agriculture we will have to consolidate the results we have attained so far and next year attain crops of about 1,200 kilograms of grain per capita. The pledges made by some counties at the plenum and by all the counties at the county conferences and at the RCP Congress fully ensure the achievement of this goal and the overall development of the agricultural products in all the sectors.

We will pay particular attention to industrial crops and vegetables and to fulfilling the program in the field of livestock both in increasing the number of animals and in increasing animal products such as meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other products.

Decisive measures have to be taken to strengthen and increase the sense of responsibility in agricultural state enterprises, agricultural cooperative farms, and in agricultural machinery depots. We must increase the sense of responsibility of all agricultural working people, cooperative members, and the peasantry so that in this respect also we ensure in 1985, the last year of the 5-year plan period, the greatest agricultural crops obtained so far!

We will devote particular attention to implementing the irrigation and land improvement program and rational and optimal utilization of the land and all other areas.

Next year, we will have to attain an investments volume of more than 300 billion lei. This way we will put into production the new energy and mining abilities in all branches of industry and agriculture. We must take all the necessary steps to work out projects, documents, and execution projects in time so as to start processing all the investments for the next year at the stipulated time and under optimal conditions, in keeping with the plan provisions. I wish to draw attention to the fact that this is important not only for 1985, or perhaps not so much for 1985, as for the next years of the 5-year plan period.

We also have important tasks in our plan provisions for developing transportation, small-scale industry, and other sectors of activity, and we must work with great responsibility to optimally fulfill the plan ~~stipu~~lated for all the fields of activity. Nevertheless, I would like to draw attention to the need to significantly reduce transportation expenditures which continue to be high, by making better use of the means of transport and reducing expenditures in transportation so as to achieve appropriate reduction in all the other fields.

I believe that the plan provisions for industry and agriculture, and for the budget are realistic and up to the requirements of our socioeconomic development. Thus, they are fully possible to attain. The workers class, peasantry, intellectuals, and all the working people, regardless of nationality, have proved by facts their capacity to fulfill every task, and I am fully convinced that we will succeed in implementing the plan provisions for 1985! (loud applause)

The self-management and self-supply program which was also unanimously endorsed, ensures everything necessary to implement the plan provisions on further elevating the material and cultural standard of living of the people and achieving proper supplies for the population. As a matter of fact, next year, the increase in the real income of all categories of the working people will reach 8 percent for the entire 5-year plan period. In keeping with this and with the plan provisions on self-supply, we must do everything possible to ensure an optimal implementation of this self-supply program.

At the same time we will have to fulfill completely the provisions regarding the construction of apartments, which is an important factor in elevating the people's standard of living. We have also envisaged measures to improve health care, increase the birthrate to a greater extent, and secure a natural increase in the population, an objective requirement for the proper development of our nation.

We must do everything possible to conclude the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan with good results in all fields of activity! We can ensure in this way the fulfillment of the goals of elevating our fatherland to new stages of development and of creating the conditions for the passage to a new stage of development -- a medium developed socialist country!

By fulfilling the provisions for 1985, we will be able to conclude the 5-year plan period with good results. We will thus fulfill the tasks for the second stage of implementing the party program, that is of building a comprehensively developed society and advancing toward communism. At the same time we will lay a solid basis for the Eighth, the 1986-1990, 5-Year Plan, and for the overall implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which envisage our country's elevation to a new stage of development, the continuous improvement of our people's well-being, and strengthening our socialist fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [loud applause]

Esteemed comrades, the assessments made at the 13th RCP Congress regarding the international situation have proven to be correct and form the basis of our entire foreign activity. The evolution of the latest events demonstrate that we are going through a decisive stage for the future of humanity, and that mankind is faced with the problem of either continuing the arms race, which would lead to a nuclear catastrophe, or halting this dangerous course of events and resuming the policy of detente and peace. This is why we must do everything possible to unite the efforts of all progressive and realistic forces and the efforts of all people to achieve disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and to defend the vital right of the nations and of people to existence, to life, and to peace!

We hail the meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States at the beginning of January 1985. We expect this meeting to set the basis for the beginning of real negotiations to solve by negotiations the complex problems, which require a particular responsibility on the part of the two countries. Certainly, as I stressed at the 13th party congress, this also requires that the other countries throughout the world, and especially the European countries, the states belonging to the two military pacts, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, assume greater and direct responsibility to contribute to resolving international problems and to achieving disarmament and peace.

Certainly, very many complex problems exist in the international arena; however, as I have already mentioned, priority must be given to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensuring a lasting peace in the world. Within this framework we believe that halting the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the countermeasures by the Soviet Union must be the focus of discussions and must be given priority.

It is also necessary to reach appropriate understandings on the nonuse of outer space for military purposes and on a general settlement in connection with the use of outer space.

At the same tiem, we must act most decisively to halt the conflicts and begin to solve all disputes solely through negotiations.

Likewise, considering the serious international economic situation and, in particular, the grave situation of developing countries, we must do everything to deal realistically and in a new way with the economic problems, the problems of underdevelopment and the foreign debts of developing countries, and to achieve a new international economic order.

In solving all the complex international problems, one has to proceed in all negotiations from unflinchingly respecting the principles of interstate relations, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each people's right to choose their socioeconomic development road without any outside interference.

We believe that the United Nations and other international bodies should assume greater responsibility in resolving problems with the participation of all countries, regardless of size or social system.

We attach great significance to the peace movements in Europe and throughout the world. One can state that the activity of the European peoples and peoples on other continents succeed in drawing the government's attention to some very important problems and made them take account of the opinions of the broad people's masses. This is why we must intensify our struggle for peace, must cooperate with peace movements everywhere in order to lend it new scope. Only by an even broader participation by the peoples masses and by the peoples everywhere in the struggle for disarmament and peace will positive results be achieved and a new trend toward detente, finding solutions to the complex problems in the interest of peace, independence, and freedom of all nations of the world be ensured!

Once again I would like to stress that, given the serious situation in Europe, it is vitally necessary for the life of the peoples on this continent that all European states assume direct and greater responsibility and that they participate actively in resolving the problems in Europe, in eliminating the intermediate-range missiles, and the other nuclear weapons on the European continent and throughout the world.

As far as Romania is concerned, it is determined to do all it can in the future, too, to contribute to the triumph of the policy of peace, disarmament, and the triumph of reason, in the belief that this is fully in keeping with the interests of our people, and with the interests of all peoples in the world, namely to live in peace and cooperation. [loud applause]

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I want to refer to the need to act with great determination in the 20 days that are left of the current year to appropriately fulfill all indexes of the 1984 plan.

It is especially necessary, as we have discussed and as all of you know, to do all we can to completely fulfill the export production plan.

Let us ensure all measures and make all necessary preparations so that, from the very beginning of 1985, we will proceed to fulfilling the plan for the last year of the current 5-year plan under favorable conditions.

In agriculture this means to finalize all land preparation work, to intensify preparations for next year's crops, and to ensure everything that is necessary so that, indeed, this important sector of the national economy will end the year with positive results.

Let us see to it, comrades, that all sectors will end 1984 by fulfilling all plan provisions and that, by the end of the year, all working people's collectives will be able to celebrate the New Year satisfied that they have achieved positive results in the year that is drawing to a close. I am convinced that we are able to do this -- and we must do this, comrades! (loud applause)

Since it is the last plenary session of our Central Committee, I would like to convey best wishes for the new year to all members of the Central Committee and to the other comrades present at this joint plenum, and to all party members and all our people. I want to wish them to do all they can, so that 1985 will be a year of better results in all areas! (loud, prolonged applause)

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS TO WORKING PEOPLE'S PLENUM

AU131536 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the plenary session of the Working People's National Council in Bucharest on 11 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Working People's National Council has discussed and unanimously adopted documents of particular importance on our country's socioeconomic development in 1985 and on perfecting the standarization activity. The plan for 1985, the last year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, stipulates a high growth rate for our industrial production compared with the preceding years, including this year when an industrial growth rate of some 7 percent will be achieved. On this basis our industry will increase in the Seventh 5-Year Plan more than 30 percent cmpared with 1980.

As is well known, during this period we have had to overcome a number of difficulties determined both by the world economic crisis and by certain contradictions and deficiencies that emerged in our socioeconomic development. Through the work of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people, who worked in complete unity to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference, we have been able to surmount most of those difficulties and to ensure the steady development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the goals aimed at elevating our homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

I would like to stress especially the great changes of a qualitative nature and in efficiency that have taken place in this period.

The 1985 plan has been extensively discussed by all working people's councils and in the general meetings of owners, producers, and end-users -- the real owners of all riches and of everything that is being achieved in Socialist Romania! (loud applause)

During the discussions tens of thousands of proposals have been made in connection with improving the activity and ensuring the necessary measures to resolutely implement next year's plan provisions. At the same time a number of pledges have been made to fulfill the plan under favorable conditions and to achieve an additional production of more than 15 billion lei. As a matter of fact, the plenary discussions also stressed a number of important problems concerning our development. The pledges made by the general meetings and by the county party organizations conferences have been revised.

All this clearly demonstrates the high responsibility devolving upon all working people, irrespective of nationality, the broad revolutionary workers democracy in our socialist society in which the working people and all our people are able to discuss all problems concerning our country's socioeconomic progress and its domestic and foreign policy, and to work out the necessary measures to ensure our homeland's intensive development. (loud applause)

The 1985 socioeconomic development plan, as well as the other documents we have discussed, thus reflect the collective will and wisdom of all our people who, in complete unity and under the leadership of our Communist Party, the leading political force of all our nation, are freely building their socialist and communist future. (loud applause)

In our future activity it is necessary for us to pay particular attention to making complete use of all installations and machinery and of all enterprises in order to fulfill the itemized and commodity production under favorable conditions. Therefore, all working people's councils and working collectives in all socioeconomic units must do all they can to ensure that the plan provisions on all varieties of itemized production is fulfilled under most favorable conditions. Depending on how we will fulfill these provisions, we will be able to ensure proper material-technical supplies and a steady production process in all units!

We must pay particular attention and must resolutely proceed to measures aimed at concentrating the production process and at better specializing various units in order to eliminate the current state of affairs which creates difficulties and does not always ensure an appropriate product quality.

To fulfill next year's plan provisions under favorable conditions, all contracts with enterprises throughout the country and all contracts on production sharing must be concluded in the shortest possible time, so that by the beginning of the next year each unit will know what has to be achieved. We must strictly observe legal provisions stipulatating that no unit should produce any products other than those envisaged in contracts and production plans. We should no longer manufacture products which are not envisaged in secure contracts and whose sale is not guaranteed! Only in the field of energy and raw material sources, as I have mentioned on other occasions, too, is it possible and desirable to achieve the highest possible additional production.

Taking account of the important provisions of our socioeconomic development next year, the research institutes and all units must act with determination to fulfill research programs, perfect technology, and introduce the new achievements of science and technology into the production process as soon as possible.

It is also necessary to pay great attention to implementing the provisions on perfecting education, training personnel, reassignment retraining programs, and on improving the professional technological knowledge of all working people. We must always bear in mind that a decisive role in implementing our development programs next year and in the future is played by our people and by their standard of professional and technical training. Therefore -- I want to repeat -- we must take all necessary measures to implement those programs under favorable conditions and to constantly improve the level of training of all our working people.

At the same time, we must carry out intensive educational-political activity and an activity of fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of the socialist and communist society.

We have everything available to fulfill the 1985 plan under favorable conditions. What is decisive now is the practical and organizational activity in order to fulfill all provisions in our socioeconomic development. Therefore, all managerial councils and all collectives of working people must take decisive action to resolutely fulfill the plan provisions.

We must continue to give priority to intensively developing energy and raw material resources. As I mentioned at the Central Committee plenum, the Ministry of Electrical Power must take all necessary measures to ensure the proper operation of power plants because many of the difficulties we are facing today in this field are the result of the improper operation of energy units. As I stressed at the Central Committee plenum, if the coal operated power plants were to operated at a capacity of only 70 percent and if they were to deliver energy, we would have more electrical power than we need for our economy and for the people. I am again mentioning this problem because the ministry, all counties, and all managerial councils must take firm measures to ensure the proper operation of all electrical power plants.

Therefore, the Ministry of Mines must act with greater responsibility to deliver coal and the other raw materials -- I am referring to iron orea -- in order to meet the requirements of the national economy.

At the same time determined actions is also necessary to cut back on energy and material consumption in all areas. Shortly before the Central Committee plenum and the plenum of the Working People's National Council, I, the central bodies, and the ministries discussed the nonfulfillment of this year's plan provisions on cutting back on energy and material consumption and the fact that consumption for a number of products was exceeded, which understandably led to a number of difficulties in the normal progress of the production process. Next year's plan envisages firm measures to fulfill the cutbacks planned in the course of 1984 and to ensure the strict observance of the consumption norms set for all sectors.

It is also necessary to take more determined action to recover and reuse materials because we will thus ensure an important part of the material-technical supplies of our economy.

In paying due attention to fulfilling all varieties of itemized production, we also have to improve product quality and to raise the technological level of all our products. We have achieved positive results, which have been rightly stressed in our plenary session, however, many things remain to be done to fulfill the provisions of the program we have adopted this spring in order to meet the requirements of our national economy and our people and the increasingly greater requirements for export. Let us see to it that Romanian products are comparable to any similar products at a world level and that some are even better, so that they are competitive. Let us see to it that Romanian products demonstrate the force of our socialist economy and the creative capability of the working people who produce the material goods and cultural assets in Romania! (loud, prolonged applause)

We have to take firm action to greatly increase labor productivity by better organizing the production process and work and by more rapidly introducing mechanization, automation, and robotics in the production process. At this plenary session I want to again draw attention to the need to firmly act to more rapidly solve the problem of automation and robotics in sectors with a continuous production process and in other sectors where heavy work is performed.

Attention must be paid to implementing the provisions of the program on making better use of raw and other materials and of the labor force to thus achieve an increase in value of at least 30 percent per metric ton of product.

Let us act with great determination to constantly increase profitability and economic efficiency in all sectors. In this respect, the finance and banking bodies and certainly all working people's councils must take more determined measures and must act to fulfill next year's plan and state budget provisions.

Taking account of the important role played by exports and international economic relations in general, we must take all necessary measures to expand production sharing with the CEMA member-countries, with the other socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in order to conclude long-term contracts, a fact that will ensure stability and prospects for both us and our partners and will also be a better guarantee for manufacturing highly technical and quality products. We must see to it that all units give priority to fulfilling their export production upon schedule and by strictly observing contract provisions, this being a requirement for developing international economic relations.

We must also take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare and fulfill next year's investment projects under favorable conditions. You have heard in the plenary session that a number of sectors show serious lags in regard to the fulfillment of this year's investments. In 1985, the last year of the current 5-year plan, all investments must be fulfilled and all new production capacities must be put into operation because on this basis we will be able to ensure, in the first year of the next 5-year plan, the appropriate fulfillment of tasks put forward by the 13th party congress.

On the whole we must take all necessary measures in the other sectors, in transportation, cooperatives, and the other bodies belonging to the Working People's National Council, and generally in overall economic activity, to appropriately fulfill next year's plan provisions.

The proper fulfillment of the 1985 socioeconomic development plan requires an improvement in the leadership and planning in all areas. New measures have been worked out to improve planning activity and to increase responsibility of the State Planning Committee and all planning bodies in pursuing the appropriate fulfillment of the production plan.

At the same time, within the framework of our general concern with improving activity, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Management of Fixed Assets must see to it that the highly responsible tasks devolving on it are appropriately fulfilled.

In conformity with the 13th congress decisions, we have to strengthen the role played by centrals and enterprises. All centrals must play their role better in coordinating, planning, and leading the various branches of activity. Beginning with the current year, all centrals have directly received the plans for their sectors and thus they are responsible for overall activity.

We must also perfect the activity in enterprises and working people's councils, because only thus will we be able to ensure the appropriate fulfillment of our tasks for this year and for the future.

We must also take all necessary measures to more firmly apply the new economic mechanism, the principles of self-management and self-administration of all units. The reduction of interest rates and other measures concerning the participation fund with shares in profits are of great importance for perfecting the new financial-economic mechanism and create preconditions for all units to operate with profits in 1985. Let us completely eliminate units with so-called planned or unplanned losses! The application of the new economic mechanism presupposes that each unit operates on the principle of self-management and self-administration, that it ensures not only its expenditures from its own sources, but that it also achieves great profits.

To ensure the necessary participation funds with shares in profits, we must first and foremost ensure our profits, or we must proceed to achieving profits, because only thus will we be able to allocate, in accordance with the law, funds with shares in profits.

Thus all managerial councils and all working people's collectives must examine the provisions on increasing profitability, profits, and economic efficiency and must work out new measures to achieve radical improvements in that sector next year.

We have achieved a number of positive results in applying the new remuneration system and the overall contract system in all sectors. Recently I saw two brigades in a construction unit that had started work at the same time: One of them had finished only two levels of an apartment house, while the other had built four levels. This is not the only such case; however, it shows how important the new remuneration system of the overall contract system is, because on the basis of the work done it enables each worker to achieve an unlimited increase in profits and real income. But this also shows deficiencies that still persist in the proper organization of work in all brigades and especially, I think, in the standard of professional and technical training of personnel. Certainly there will and always must be a difference between brigades -- this, however, depends on the organizational framework, on discipline, and order -- and therefore there must be a difference in incomes. This is a difference on the basis of work because one proceeds from the same level of remuneration; however, through the fulfillment of the production plan one can earn an unlimited amount of money while, in fact, through the nonfulfillment of the production plan some people will not earn the wage stipulated by law.

We must take determined action to make working people in all units better understand the principles of the new remuneration system and of the overall contract system and we must also act determinedly to firmly apply this system, thus ensuring a constant increase in the material incentive of all our working people.

Firm action has to be taken to constantly increase the sense of responsibility for the proper management of the public property entrusted to each collective of working people and for the common property of all our people. Everything has to be done to strengthen the sense of order and discipline in all areas.

Through the fulfillment of the 1985 plan we will ensure the fulfillment of the overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan as put forward by the party national conference. Thus, our homeland will travel a further important stretch in implementing the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism! (loud applause)

In taking all necessary measures to fulfill the plan under favorable conditions, next year we will have to proceed to thoroughly preparing the 1986-90 5 Year Plan. I am stressing this because in general we have concluded -- so far -- an important stage of extensive industrial development and are now proceeding to, or have already started, a new stage of intensive development of our overall national economy. This, however, presupposes a qualitative change in activity in all sectors and a change in the concept of all working people's councils and all working collectives. Beginning with next year we must thoroughly prepare the measures regarding the application in the production process of the new achievements of science and technology, and of the new technology, and we must achieve the new industrial revolution as put forward by the 13th party congress.

We must never forget that only to the extent to which we take all the necessary measures in this direction next year will we be able to create the preconditions so that, from the very first day of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, we will proceed to a higher level of development in socialist industry and in all other areas.

We have adopted the 1985 state budget which envisages the ensurance of the necessary financial means for our socioeconomic development under favorable conditions and for improving the peoples' material and cultural living standard. In conformity with the budget provisions and with what I have said before, we have to do all we can to constantly cut back on expenditures and increase incomes in order to ensure the highest possible surplus, both to be able to meet the new requirements that will emerge and to strengthen our currency -- the leu -- and our overall financial system.

Next year the working peoples' incomes will continue to increase, so that real wages will be 8 percent higher than in 1980. At the same time -- as is stressed in the program on self-supply and self-administration -- all necessary means are available for proper supplies for the people in conformity with plan provisions. All this demonstrates once again that everything that is being achieved in our country is designed for the homeland's development and for improving the material and cultural living standard of our people, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud applause)

We have unanimously adopted the law on the standardization of material consumption. I have referred to it before; however, I want to draw attention to the fact that the law provisions are only a legal and organizational framework. All managerial councils, beginning with the central bodies and continuing down to the units, must act with great determination and in the spirit of the law provisions to standardize products and consumptions. We have, for instance, a great variety of steel, and the comrades have told me that they have to introduce scores of other such varieties. I believe that we have too great a number. If the need emerges we will introduce certain varieties that are necessary strictly for our socioeconomic development! Let us ensure an appropriate standardization and cutback on model-dimensions. This is as true for chemistry as it is for construction materials, and for all areas! We have to pay greater attention to appropriately standardizing material consumption per product unit. The new products and new technologies must not be approved unless they lead to cutbacks in material consumption and to an increase quality and technical level of our products.

In fulfilling all of next year's development plan provisions and the provisions of the other documents we will ensure our country's elevation onto new peaks of progress and civilization and will thus lay the lasting basis for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and for the implementation of all the 13th party congress decisions. Let us see to it that the socioeconomic development programs are resolutely fulfilled; let us constantly strengthen the homeland's material and cultural potential and Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion I would like to again stress that it is necessary -- in the 20 days that are left of the current year -- to take firm measures to appropriately fulfill the production plan in all areas and in all units! At the same time, let us thoroughly prepare the fulfillment of the 1985 plan, so that all working people's collectives are able to celebrate the new year satisfied that they have done their duty toward the homeland and toward the cause of socialist development of our people! (loud, prolonged applause)

Being the last plenary session of the Working People's National Council, I would like to wish all council members, all working people, and all our people a new year with great achievements and with further successes in all areas! Much good health and happiness! I wish you success in your work, comrades! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present stand up and give long standing ovations to the RCP, to the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

GNA SESSION ENDS; CHAIRMAN GIOSAN SPEAKS

AU131601 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1541 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/12/1984 -- The Grand National Assembly [GNA] held proceedings for two days in the presence of the country's President Nicolae Ceausescu, which concluded in Bucharest, on December 13.

The current session of the Romanian Parliament had on its agenda bills and draft programmes of outstanding importance for the country's economic and social development in 1985.

Pursuant to the debates, participated in by numerous deputies, the high legislative forum of Romania gave the power of law to the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in 1985, the agriculture and food industry development plan for 1985, the 1985 state budget of Romania, the programme of products, constructions and technologies typification and standardization, the technical norm-setting for material and energy consumptions, the improvement of the products quality and technical level, as well as the programme of self-management and self-supply for the population's proper supply with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1984-September 30, 1985.

GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan took the floor at the end of the parliament proceedings.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU132114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/12/1984 -- An enlarged plenary meeting of the national [as received] of agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management was held in Bucharest on December 13.

The plenum debated a report regarding the conclusions on agricultural activities in 1984, the tasks and measures to be undertaken so as to fulfill the provisions of the draft directives of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party related to the development of agriculture and the fulfillment of tasks for 1985. A programme of measures was adopted for the preparation and unfolding of the 1985 spring agricultural campaign and the technologies to be used for the main cultures, intensive ones included. At the end of the proceedings a resolution-and-call was adopted which is to be released.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT 13 Dec reports that the above-mentioned plenary meeting "was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Manea Manescu, Petru Enache, Ion Radu, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, Ion Cioara, minister of forestry, Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and Ion Badea, chairman of the National Council for Water Administration."]

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

PA081418 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Romania and Nicaragua are willing to broaden bilateral cooperation in the economic and technological fields as well as in many other fields. That was announced today after a meeting between Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, who is visiting Romania.

VERDET RECEIVES WORKERS PARTY OF KOREA GROUP

AU122110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1984 -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on December 12 a delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Song Ki Chun [spelling as received], deputy head of the science and education section of the party CC, that paid a visit to Romania to interchange experience.

Reference was made on the occasion to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries, which have steadily developed in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the interviews and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN PEACE AWARD

AU121722 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was awarded a high distinction -- the special prize for peace "Telamone" for 1984 -- by the "Centre for Planning Social Actions" of Agrigento (Italy) -- a body which promotes and stimulates the lofty ideals of international peace, security and cooperation, the national values in economic, political and socio-cultural domains.

Attended by members of the Italian Government, deputies and senators, representatives of political parties, of local bodies of Sicily region and Agrigento province, men of culture and arts, a festivity was held in Agrigento, in token of esteem and admiration.

Paolo Cilona, chairman of the "Centre for Planning Social Actions", referred to the unanimous decision made by the steering committee of the centre to award the special prize for peace "Telamone" for 1984 to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania for the Romanian head of state's special activity in the international life.

The prize consists of a gilt bronze statuette bearing the inscription "Special Prize for Peace -- 'Telamone'" representing the "Telamones" and a ceramic vase bearing the inscription "Telamone Prize for Peace 1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu".

'DAYS OF GDR CULTURE' CONCLUDES 13 DECEMBER

AU132112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/12/1984 -- On December 13, "the Days of the Culture of the German Democratic Republic", hosted by Romania concluded with a concert given by the symphony orchestra of the Romanian radio and television, with Herst Neumann at the baton and pianist Dieter Ziechlin as guest performer.

JEGLIC REMARKS ON REAGAN MESSAGE, BELGRADE TRIAL

LD131532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia supports all steps and efforts aimed at achieving concrete steps in halting the arms race, especially nuclear arms, and at starting the disarmament process." This was stated by Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign affairs, at his news conference today.

One question concerned the message U.S. President Reagan sent to SFRY Presidency President Djuranovic. In this connection Jeglic said:

"President Reagan's message to Veselin Juranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was today handed to Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, by the charge d'affaires at the American Embassy in Belgrade. The message concerns bilateral relations, as well as possibilities for the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy and finance. In this connection it also expressed the U.S. Government's readiness, within the framework of friendly relations and in the interest of expanding mutual cooperation, to support our efforts and, together with other creditors and international financial institutions, to take part in the search for a solution to our requests for refinancing or consolidation of our foreign debts over a period of several years.

"President Reagan points out in particular that he highly values friendly long-term and stable relations between our two countries. In this connection stress is also placed on the exceptional importance of personal contacts and exchanges of messages at the highest level."

Asked for his view on a request made by Dante Fascell, chairman of the Congressional Joint Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, that an official of this commission attend the trial of six men in Belgrade, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Mr Fascell's statement and the ofifcial request by this commission that its representative should attend the trial have, to say the least, astonished us.

"It is well known that a public trial against six Yugoslav citizens is in progress in Belgrade. The trial is attended by our own and foreign correspondents, and our own and the foreign public is exhaustively and reliably kept informed about it.

"A request for official attendance by a representative of a foreign state at a trial, which cannot fail to be considered as interference, is unacceptable to our country and its independent judiciary, from whatever quarter it may come.

"In this connection I wish to point out that according to the principles of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, to which the above statement refers, no country has the right to interfere with the action of the organs of another state in applying its laws.

"Cooperation between the SFRY and the United States is good and stable, a fact confirmed by both sides on several occasions; this includes joint documents adopted at mutual meetings at the highest level. This cooperation is being realized on the basis of respect for independence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs is the best way to guard and promote our friendly relations.

"By stating this I have also replied to the question set by the UPI correspondent Nebojsa Djuric."

The spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs also replied to a number of other questions.

OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S.-SFRY TRADE RELATIONS

LD131714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] New York, December 13 (TANJUG) -- The new regulations introduced by Yugoslavia provide attractive opportunities for U.S. investments, as chairman of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council Richard Johnson stated at this year's annual session of the U.S.-Yugoslav economic council, which opened in New York today, Thursday.

The session will devote particular attention to the legislation on foreign investments recently enacted in Yugoslavia and to trade, technology transfers, joint ventures on third markets and other operations of mutual interest to Yugoslavia and the U.S.

The 160-member Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council is a non-commercial organization which rallies many enterprises, banks and financial and business institutions of both countries.

In the course of today's session, Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic informed the council about the gradual recovery of the Yugoslav economy.

Yugoslav Government member Kovacevic pointed up the growth recorded in Yugoslavia of industrial production and foreign-currency inflow and the fact that, for the first time in several years Yugoslavia's foreign debt has not risen.

Kovacevic said that in 11 months of this year, Yugoslav imports to the U.S. rose 37 percent. He set out, however, that higher Yugoslav exports did not mean the neglecting of Yugoslav imports.

Turning to the advantages and facilities offered by the new Yugoslav legislation, council chairman Richard Johnson noted that the Yugoslav market was relatively untapped for many U.S. products.

FURTHER COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA FAVORED

LD132359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Skopje, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- Numerous Yugoslav initiatives to establish concrete forms of cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on clear principled foundations have produced no response or understanding from that neighboring country. This assessment was made at the session today of the Macedonian Assembly's Commission for Foreign Policy Issues and Relations With Foreign Countries.

Despite existing difficulties, members of the commission came in favor of constant work at promoting and developing economic cooperation in the field of water resources management, transport, radio and television communications, culture, and other fields of interest to both countries.

BORBA VIEWS WORLD COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

AU131440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Coratian 12 Dec 84 p 6

[Dusan Dukic article: "Trends in the International Workers and Communist Movement: A New Call in an Old Way"]

[Text] As it usually happens, the motive was rather naive, but what happened afterwards has already brought consequences: A Prague conference under the cloak of discussing the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA again brought to light the well-known wish of a certain source that representatives of communist and workers parties again gather somewhere, after a hiatus of almost 2 decades; but even there, in the Czechoslovak capital, some of those attending opposed this wish.

It is, of course, known to the public that the journal was formed as early as 1958 with theoretical pretensions and attempts to be present everywhere: It is published in about 30 languages and distributed in some 150 nations. The intention of this monthly is obvious, and its significance was affirmed by the delegates at the Prague gathering, both with their numbers (more than 90 parties) and with their positions (the key speakers were the leading ideologists of the central committees).

Convening Those Who Think Alike

The proposal and the objections, although casually linked, need not be a reason for a deep analysis in all the communities, but they attract attention through the cyclic repetition of the old idea. This was the fifth time in the last 3 years that those who think alike have been called to rally their ranks on a global scale. If we turn only to the recent past, a start was made with the proclamation of the Communist Party of Canada in June 1981, and it was continued 12 months later in Sofia at a symposium on the centennary of Dimitrov's birth, with commentaries in the Moscow press, and, after a lengthy pause, with the resolutions of South American communist parties, and now with the proposal in Prague made by the Communist Party of Austria representative with the open support of the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the so-called "socialist community."

The motive for this request and for the earlier ones boils down to a fear of a success of the "imperialist crusade" against the socialist countries and progressive parties, and the more and more pronounced race to stockpile lethal arms. At the rostrum in the city on the Vltava, the authoritative politicans did not say anything new in comparison with their predecessors; and the theses about the bastions that preserve the world from an atomic cataclysm and the interpretations of the internationalist debt and the right to one's own road are also old.

All these strivings and recommendations recall the times of the division of the world according to state borders and the consequent division into the "socialist world" and "that other," regardless of where a communist or workers or progressive party may work or how it works.

It is, of course, difficult to think that there is a single reason for, and above all, a possibility for, a return to what is a distant past, but the persistent repetition of ideas that have undoubtedly become outdated also indicates that the lessons have not yet been learned in some places: It is surely clear now that socialism as a world process is indivisible and that it cannot be accommodated in a space restricted by political interests of states and by lining up the parties because of a common ideological adversary and a common aim.

These questions have been cleared up in the international communist and workers movement and it is curious why they are being repeated from time to time in a way that not even the proposers can believe is new.

Nobody Possesses a Monopoly

Calls for monolithic unity in order to unmask Western arguments about the lack of democratic and human rights in socialism or in order to prevent anti-Sovietism are also not arguments in favor of a gathering of communist and workers parties, for there are no objective possibilities for defense through resolutions and declarations against attacks which are indeed fierce and often not choosy in their means, and there is even less reason to think that Moscow is unable to protect itself.

A rallying as an "imperative of the time" so that a "united voice" may be heard against the tempest of war that threatens our globe can be understood in a way as a call to an army of almost 80 million members of communist and similar parties in the world to defend peace. However, is the present vulnerable situation -- a bloc contest until there is no way out, constant pressure by all means on small and developing countries -- not precisely the moment for a general sobering, so that reason and good will may prevail? Disarmament and detente, a more just distribution of natural resources, and the right to a more humane life are nobody's privilege; nobody can have a monopoly on them. It is, therefore, time for all progressive, peaceloving, and democratic forces to become active. There is no doubt that the communists are a part of this world front and it is precisely the communists that should strive for the result that peace in the world does not depend on ideological views and prejudices.

On the other hand, it should be understood that factors that cannot contribute to the success of a gathering with even much smaller ambitions continue to exist. It is a matter of differences that are still present in the assessment of the international situation and, what is probably more important, in the views on the ways out of the crisis and on avoiding possible fresh disagreements. In the meanwhile, war friction among some socialist states has not ceased, and this, too, may bring about a deepening of the disagreements in the movement.

What is left, therefore, is to use the tested method of cooperation on well-founded principles of an independent right to make decisions in one's own house and in the international scene, for a manifestation of unity through resolutions and a counting of those present would hardly, as on several occasions so far, bring the desired result in the direly necessary struggle for peace and progress.

SUKRIJA SENDS CONDOLENCES ON VOITEC DEATH

AU061752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf a telegram of condolences to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, on the death of Stefan Voitac, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council of the SR of Romania.